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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

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["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Moscow Radio commentator Valeriy Kosovan, with Juan Cobo, international journalist and deputy chief editor of the journal LATINSKAYA AMERIKA; a dispatch from Yuriy Soltan, Moscow Radio correspondent in Washington; and Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, international journalist]

Spanish Constitution, Terrorism

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The subject of Spain has been proposed by our constant listener (Kolochkov) from Moscow. He writes: A referendum on the adoption of the new constitution is being prepared in Spain. One gets the impression that this is an important step along the road to democracy in this country, for which we all have a profound and long standing advocation. However, he asks, I would like to have it explained to me whether the adoption of a constitution in a bourgeois state is in itself really capable of resolving its problems. We think that this question has been put in an interesting and keen way and we have asked international journalist Juan Cobo, deputy chief editor of LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, to answer it.

[Cobo] Without doubt, one must agree with Comrade (Kolochkov) in this matter. The provisions, however progressive they might be, declared in bourgeois state constitutions, do not insure the automatic implementation of these provisions. This fact is commonly known. However, one must always proceed from specifics. And in this case, it is necessary to pose the question in a specific form, too. What does the new constitution give to this country?

As you know from press and radio reports, the draft new constitution of Spain was approved on 31 October in the Congress of Deputies and in the Senate by an overwhelming majority of votes. The national referendum on the constitution has been scheduled for 6 December. And no one doubts that the overwhelming majority of Spaniards will approve the new constitution.

The formulation of a new fundamental constitution has been at the focus of attention in Spain over the past few months. This process has been complex and difficult. The country's main parties drew up a compromise document. More than 2,000 amendments were made to the original draft in both chambers of the Cortes. There were also dramatic episodes, not without some sensationalism. Although the technical commission that drew up the draft constitution decided to view its text as being secret, someone handed over this text to journalists and it was published in the press. Thus, as fate had it, it came about that the draft became the property of all Spaniards, and the press also got the opportunity to take part in the discussions.

A difficult moment arose, with the fact that, initially, the country's second party, the Socialist Party did not agree, but without special insistence that in the draft constitution the country's state system was defined as a monarchy. However, time showed that although there are apparently many supporters of a republican system among Spaniards, they were not attaching primary importance to this matter at that point of time. This is because in the 3 years after Franco's death the head of the Spanish state, King Juan Carlos, has played a considerable, positive role in the process of democratizing the country, applying a lot of effort to avoid the most dangerous upheavals capable of throwing Spain into the power of a dictatorship. And this is why the majority of Spaniards, judging by opinion polls, considered that at present the question is not whether there would be monarchy or republic in the country, but whether there would be democracy or dictatorship.

Of course, no party could avoid taking into account these shifts in the mood of public opinion, and gradually the socialists changed their position.

[Kosovan] But returning to the question you posed: What then does a new constitution give Spain?

[Cobo] The main thing is that by formally winning the people's approval it annuls the whole, fairly complex system of laws under Franco and sweeps aside the country's Francoist past. And this is undoubtedly a fact, not a declaration. This is a reality that was triumphed in Spain in the difficult and agonizing struggle which the people have been waging stubbornly for a long time, especially in recent times. In reality, the Spaniards have already drawn a line under their recent dark past. This was decided by the reality of the relation of forces in the country and not by some documents or other. And now a legislative base is also being placed under this situation. This consolidates to an even greater extent the success achieved in the struggle for democratization in the struggle which no doubt will continue after the holding of the referendum. Under such specific circumstances the adoption of a new, on the whole progressive, constitution in Spain, although it does not really solve all the country's problems--the economic crisis, unemployment, the burning and complex matter about the rights of the Basques, genuine social justice and other problems--is indubitably a positive phenomenon. An indirect and very eloquent confirmation of this is the fact that on the eve of approval being given for the draft constitution in the Cortes, there has been a fresh wave of terror in Spain. This striking regularity has been noted in the country for a long time.

As soon as Spain intends to take another step forward and move away from its Francoist part, another series of terrorist acts occurs. The aim of these acts is to bring about confusion in the country, chaos, and to prompt into action and in the defense of firm authority the most reactionary representatives of the armed forces and the forces of public order, which cling to the old regime.

[Kosovan] Who instigates such terror?

[Cobo] This is a special subject which is interesting in itself and which relates not only to Spain. Replying to your question, I shall restrict myself to only a quote from an article published in one of the latest editions of the magazine CUADERNOS PARA EL DIALOGO. By the way, and this is an example of the consequences of the economic crisis, this magazine has just closed down because of financial difficulties. In many cases, the magazine said, when terrorists stage attempted murders these are attributed to leftwing organizations--leftwing in quotation marks the magazine says. In our country, it is the secret GRAPO [Antifascist Resistance Groups of October 1], or the countless groups of the split-up ETA [Basque Nation and Liberty]. In Italy it is the Red Brigades, and in other countries other organizations with red names. But confidence is growing stronger everywhere, a confidence based on responsible information, that hiding in these groups are clever and experienced secret service agents, who direct their actions. This is an old practice. In one of G.K. Chesterton's stories it comes to light during the arrest of a group of dangerous conspirators that they are all policemen. The magazine writes that behind the backs of desperate and inexperienced youths, who shoot whomever they can with the genuine aspiration of achieving their utopias, there are often highly educated and very sinister representatives of political police serving the cause of reaction. And as a rule, this terrorism, which has the outward cover of revolutionary terrorism, is of advantage only to extreme rightwingers on both a national and international scale.

I shall add that at about the same time that the article appeared in CUADERNOS PARA EL DIALOGO another magazine, CAMBIO-16, was reporting that even when Franco was alive, young and capable officers at police academies were sent to work in certain leftist organizations and, I am quoting again, they earned themselves the titles of captain and major while they continued to wear threadbare jeans, long hair and beards.

As you see, it is fairly clear in Spain who is behind the local Red Brigades or, in any event, whom their actions benefit. And this is why the slogan of the genuine leftwing forces is either very popular or fairly popular there. Don't lose your cool, as the Spaniards say; don't fall for provocations and march consistently and patiently along the road of further democratization, accepting everything that promotes this and rejecting everything that hampers it.

U.S. Midterm Elections

[Kosovan] Before me I have letters from Polyakov in Moscow, Petukhov in Yoshkar-ola, and Safyan in Vinnitskaya Oblast. Their questions concern the midterm elections in the United States, and they ask first about the name.

Elections to Congress and local authorities are held every 2 years. In those years they do not coincide with presidentials they are known as midterm. Such was the case this time. In essence, the midterm elections are regarded as sort of rehearsal for the presidential elections. These are to be held in November 1980.

What effect did the results of the midterm elections have on the layout of political forces in the country? This question from our listeners is replied to by our correspondent in Washington, Yuriy Soltan:

[Soltan] Not a lot has changed. True, the Republicans managed to improve their position a little. They won 3 extra seats in the Senate, 13 in the House of Representatives, and over 300 seats in the states. But the Democratic Party remains the majority party. And the social composition of the Congress and legislative assemblies in the states has not changed.

The organs of power in the United States were set up by those in ownership, and they are controlled by those in ownership and in the interests of those in ownership. The Senate has long been known as the millionaires' club. The majority of senators either themselves own capital running into millions, or else come from law firms working for the major corporations. Several new millionaries have now been added to the Senate. That body has only one woman and no minority representative whatsoever. The picture in the House of Representatives is a little more varied, but even there the overwhelming majority are either businessmen or prominent lawyers. In that body there are a mere 16 women and only 16 representatives of the 25-million strong black population.

The last Congress, the 95th, went down in history as conservative and corporative; it did nothing substantially to resolve such acute problems as the increase in taxes, inflation and unemployment. A series of laws was passed protecting the monopoly profits and exacerbating the position not only of the working people but also of the so-called middle-class. Here are just two examples: The law on tax reductions offers the greatest benefits to people whose income exceeds $100,000, and the energy program passed by Congress will bring the oil monopolies' profits up to $50 or $60 billion over the next 7 years.

It is curious that President Carter signed the tax bill on election eve, but did not announce this until they were over, while he signed the second bill only after election day, fearing that his acts would injure his party's authority and his own authority even more in people's eyes.

The last Congress also passed an enormous military budget, permitting the Pentagon up to $130 billion in the current fiscal year. The composition of the new Congress will be even more conservative. People who held a sober approach toward foreign and domestic policies have left the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is thought this will soon lead to further cutbacks in social programs. There is also apprehension here that this move to the right in the Senate could make the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, talks on which are entering their final stage, more difficult.

In the United States they say: Hope following elections lives only a week, then comes the disappointment. This time, the disappointment came for many people somewhat earlier--before election day even. On the morning of the 7 November I visited a number of polling stations. The picture was quite frankly pitiful: five or six volunteers, who had gathered around the entrance with banners and pictures of their candidates, were glaring angrily at each other. They hurled themselves upon the solitary electors as if they were rare prey, in attempts to persuade these people to vote for their man at the last moment. Less than 40 percent of the electorate took part in these elections, which is the lowest percentage since World War II. Isn't this an indicator of growing mistrust both in the representatives of the to bourgeois parties and in the system itself, a system which does not give the elector the right to choose?

Cambodian Situation

[Kosovan] Now the situation in Kampuchea. In the time that has passed since our previous broadcast we have received several dozen letters asking to be told about what is happening in that country. Yevdokiya Vasilyevna Kryukova from Keremovo, Comrades Yeremeyev from Sochi, Slanov from Minsk, Maksimenko from Kalininskaya Oblast ask in particular about the attitude of the patriotic forces of Kampuchea to the terror unleashed by the present administration. Viktor Ivanovich Nikitin from Leningrad, a regular listener to our program, asks whether it is true that the Kampuchean authorities are annihilating communists. Yes, Comrade Nikitin, this is really true, however painful it may be to talk about. I have in front of me the evidence given by (Hon Sun), a former officer in the Kampuchean Army, who escaped to Vietnam a few months ago. He was deputy commander of a regiment. Here is what he relates:

A mass purge began in 1977. By June, over 300 soldiers and officers in my regiment had disappeared without trace. A third of them were members of the Communist Party. The regiment was left with 1,676 men, of whom only 8 were communists. In what was known as military zone No 304, 90 percent of the communist officers and cadre party officials had been annihilated; 100 officers of the third division of the Kampuchean Army, including its commander, (At Hong), also disappeared.

(Hon Sun) reported that the order for the beginning of the purges was given personally by Pol Pot, the present head of the administration. It is Pol Pot specifically who is responsible for the annihilation of all of those who entered the Communist Party of Cambodia before 30 September 1960.

As is known, it was on that day that Pol Pot and those surrounding him seized the command posts in the party. Now that date is officially marked as the day of the Communist Party's foundation, although really it was founded and worked successfully underground long before 1960.

Without doubt the people of Kampuchea do not wish to reconcile themselves to this terror, which, on orders of Peking, has been unleashed in the country by the present Phnom Penh leadership. Therefore, opposition to the Pol Pot regime is increasing daily. The Indian weekly NEW WAVE writes, quoting reliable sources, that the armed forces have risen up against the Phnom Penh clique in 17 of the country's 19 provinces. Liberation and opposition zones have been created in many areas. The uprising, which is lead by the Cambodian liberation front, has practically paralyzed all the forces still loyal to Pol Pot.

The leaders of the Phnom Penh regime do not even trust their closest associates. Therefore, the main role in the suppression of the popular uprising is being given to the so-called Chinese military advisers. A few months ago they numbered 10,000 to 15,000. Now trustworthy sources give another number--100,000. This is a larger number than the entire Kampuchean Army. Chinese in Kampuchean uniforms take part in punitive operations, guard the road leading to the port of Kompong Som, where ships arrive daily with Chinese weapons and munitions. Chinese pilots serve in the air force, which is engaged in the bombing of peaceful villages in liberated regions. Chinese armored units are deployed near Phnom Penh to defend it from the rebels.

According to various data, the liberation forces already control up to 80 percent of Kampuchean territory. True, the large towns, whose inhabitants were forcibly resettled in rural areas, are still controlled by the Pol Pot regime, but their days are numbered. The wave of popular rage is unstoppable, and I think that neither Peking nor anyone else will be able to save the adventuristic, antipopular clique of Pol Pot from total collapse.

Namibian, RSA Developments

[Kosovan] Many radio listeners show interest in the development of Namibian events. Let me remind you that Namibia, formerly called South-West Africa, has for many years been occupied by troops of the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. And although as far back as 1966 the UN General Assembly took away from the Pretoria regime the mandate for governing this territory, the RSA authorities have still not fulfilled the demand of the world community.

Enjoying the support of leading Western powers the racists have extended to this country their inhuman laws of apartheid and have continued to oppress and terrorize its native population. At the same time they have granted to the imperialist monopolies practically unlimited opportunities for plundering some of the richest natural resources of Namibia. According to UN data, more than 1/3 of Namibia is presently under concession to corporations of the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada and a number of other countries. Such a situation naturally fully satisfies the Western patrons of the racists, and it was not by chance that their representatives foiled, on more than one occasion, adoption of resolutions by the UN Security Council, which would have obliged all these countries to stop arms supplies to the RSA in order to force it to leave Namibia. And even when the Security Council finally introduced such an embargo at the end of last year the imperialist powers continued and are continuing, by using various ways of getting around this, to arm the racists.

The special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia, held in New York in this spring, resolutely condemned attempts by the Republic of South Africa racist regime to prolong its illegal occupation of this territory, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence. Agreement was reached, while ways of reaching this aim were being determined, on delcaring its independence on 31 December of this year. It was supported by the South-west African People's Organization [SWAPO]. It would seem that the path for the emergence of yet another independent state in Africa is completely confirmed. But as the further development in events shows, such a solution to the Namibian problem did not suit in any way either the South African racists or their Western patrons. Attempting to foist a neocolonialist variant of the so-called peaceful settlement onto the Namibian people, the Pretoria authorities have again refused to bow to decisions of the world community, and have announced that they are unilaterally going to stage general elections in Namibia. These are scheduled to start on 4 December.

One can imagine what sort of farce the racists will turn these elections into if one considers that the voting will take place under the shadow of the bayonets of the 60,000-strong contingent of the Republic of South Africa regular army. Suffice it to say that with their support the South African secret police and the CIA have for several months now mounted a broad campaign of bloody repressions against the native population, which does not want to come to terms with the policies of apartheid, exploitation and poverty.

The authorities in Pretoria intend to exploit the elections themselves so as to create a puppet regime in Namibia, which will be fully dependent on the racists and will enable them and their western patrons to continue the unchecked plunder of the country's natural resources. However, these maneuvers are firmly rejected by SWAPO, which has been recognized by the UN Organization and the OAU as being the sole genuine representative of the people of Namibia. Support for this patriotic organization was expressed again by the representatives of various countries during the discussions, held a few days ago in the Security Council, on the Namibian problem. The majority of those who took part in the discussions reaffirmed the need for an immediate withdrawal of Republic of South Africa troops from this country, of staging free and democratic elections there under the supervision of the United Nations Organization, of maintaining the territorial integrity of Namibia, and of transferring full power to SWAPO.

The resolution adopted by the UN Security Council, which roundly condemns the plans of Pretoria, is a serious warning to the South African racists and their Western patrons, who are weaving intrigues in the south of the African Continent. At the same time, it represents important support for the patriots who are waging a difficult struggle for the genuine freedom and independence of their homeland--a struggle which will undoubtedly end in success, despite all the criminal intrigues of the forces of international imperialism, racism and reaction.

'NUCLEAR AGE CAN, MUST BE BENEFIT, NOT DISASTER' FOR ALL

LD201251Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Detente--The Command of the Times"]

[Text] Comrade Atom... That is the title of an article in a recent issue of NEWSWEEK. Last summer its author, with a group of other U.S. journalists, visited our country and familiarized himself with work on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. [paragraph continues]

His conclusion: "The time will come when the USSR will be one of the world's main energy suppliers." By 1981, the author writes, a huge plant to produce equipment for nuclear power stations is to be commissioned in the USSR. This equipment will also be exported. The journalist saw how Soviet equipment is operating at a nuclear power station in Finland, an impressive sight.

Atommash is our new industrial giant, under construction in Rostovskaya Oblast. The plant's main shop alone stretches some 744 meters. Such is the scale of this construction project, reflecting the march of "Comrade Atom" in workers clothing; the atom that is carrying out creative work within the framework of the entire socialist community. The CEMA countries' long-term targeted program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials provides for the erection of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million kilowatts in European CEMA countries and in Cuba, as well as the construction of another two AESes in the USSR with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts each, to supply energy to fraternal countries.

The United States was the first to manufacture weapons of mass destruction--the atom bomb--but our country was the leader in erecting the world's first AES. This was commissioned in 1954 near Obninsk. In the West, in Britain, the first such power station appeared 2 years later, and in the United States--not until 1957. Today there are more than 100 AESes operating in the world. Such is the march of the scientific and technical revolution.

Nuclear icebreakers and nuclear submarines. Industrial isotopes and nuclear warheads. Hiroshima, devastated by a nuclear explosion in August 1945, and the city of Shevchenko on the shores of the Caspian Sea, which is largely supplied with fresh water from a nuclear-fuelled installation. Tracer atoms which help to cure people, and blueprints for the neutron bomb, which brings radioactive death.

The nuclear age.... This was spoken of by L.I. Brezhnev at the World Congress of Peace-Loving Forces in Moscow 5 years ago: "In our nuclear age a new, deeper feeling of solidarity is emerging among peoples in the struggle for peace, and at the same time a sharper awareness of their common responsibility for the world's fate."

The nuclear age--it has become a household word among scientists, diplomats and politicians. The document "The Foundations of Mutual Relations" signed between the USSR and the United States in May 1972 indicates that "they will proceed from the common conviction that in the nuclear age there is no other basis for maintaining relations between them than peaceful coexistence."

Science is scaling new, vertiginous heights, but at the same time mankind's accumulated potential for destruction is becoming increasingly monstrous and refined.

"It is vitally important for not only governments, but also the peoples of the world, to be aware of and to understand the danger of the present situation," says the concluding document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session which discussed the problem of disarmament last May-June. The document specifies: "Now as never before mankind is facing the threat of self-destruction as a result of continuing competition in stockpiling the most destructive arms ever produced on an immense scale. There are already more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy life on earth."

This, like many other sections of the document, was opposed by the PRC delegations to the United Nations. It was guided by Maoist postulates on the "acceptability" of a nuclear war. Chinese propaganda describes the terrible truth about the consequences of a nuclear conflict as "intimidation of the peoples." What prospects does Peking propose for mankind? According to Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, "each generation will have its war"!

To preserve the earth and pass it on to the younger generation in all its wealth and beauty, not mutilated by the flames of a nuclear conflagration--this is not an empty dream but a real task which inspires millions of people on all continents. The peoples of our country and the other socialist community countries call upon us not to bury our heads in the sand but to rise in cohesive ranks and fight for a guaranteed peaceful future. Practice shows that it is possible to obtain substantial shifts toward normalizing the world atmosphere in a relatively short space of time.

"The Soviet leaders were the first to declare the inadmissibility of war in the nuclear age," the well-known American scientist J. Galbraith noted in an article published in London's NEW STATESMAN in 1976. The full meaning of these words is understood against the background of such dramatic moments as mankind has more than once lived through since the war, when confronted with the nuclear threat.

For instance, there are the recent revelations of D. Ellsberg, former Pentagon aide. According to his evidence, all U.S. Presidents from Truman to Nixon contemplated using nuclear weapons. Truman and Eisenhower discussed this possibility during the Korean War, and Johnson and Nixon during the Vietnam war.

The worst did not happen. But it could have, if the authors of such plans had felt themselves to have impunity. But it seems that after examining all the "pros" and "cons" they came to a sobering conclusion.

That is why the USSR-U.S. agreement on averting nuclear war signed on 22 June 1973 became an important landmark on the path of efforts aimed at insuring mankind against nuclear catastrophe. It is of unlimited duration, which is understandable. It involves a problem that will remain topical while nuclear weapons themselves exist. The CPSU and the Soviet state call for the most radical solution to this problem: a complete end to the further quantitative and qualitative growth in the armaments and armed forces of states with a major military potential, in order to create the conditions for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the transition to disarmament.

Such is the essence of the Soviet proposals put forward for examination by the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Their emphasis on the importance of ending the nuclear arms race is organically combined with measures to strengthen political and international law guarantees of states' security, in particular by concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

We can note with satisfaction that the program of measures to promote the cause of disarmament adopted by the United Nations takes into account all the main features of the proposals our country submitted to the United Nations. The task is to implement this program. To put an end to the arms race--there is no more urgent task, dictated by the very scale of the disasters threatening mankind unless the arms race is curbed and reversed. We cannot count on resolving this task without active participation by the international public and the broadest forces. Now as never before there is an urgent need to pool all forces opposed to nuclear catastrophe, and to elaborate LONG-TERM STRATEGY to avert war and preserve universal peace. That is how the question was posed by the CPSU delegation invited to Helsinki last spring for the socialist international conference on disarmament.

It was stated at the conference that the CPSU is prepared to elaborate and sign a declaration or any other joint document with the social democrats on actions against the arms race. This approach fully accord with the conclusions of the 1976 Berlin European Communist and Workers Parties' Conference which advocated dialog and cooperation with the Socialist International parties.

Just as the filament of an electric bulb begins to glow when the current reaches a certain level, any public movement becomes effective when it has enlisted the broad masses. A graphic example of this is the international movement against the neutron weapon. "Better to be active today than radioactive tomorrow," read the placards of the peace supporters in Washington State, United States, last spring. An apt motto! Little Holland has started the Western press talking with its tumultuous mass actions against the neutron death. And the result is, according to General Haig, supreme allied commander Europe: "The mass campaign has forced us (the NATO chiefs) to abandon the final decision on the production of the neutron bomb."

The NATO general maintained that the campaign had been "inspired by Moscow." He could have said with similar success that the peoples' desire to live a peaceful life was "prompted by Moscow!"

The Soviet Union counters the reckless designs of the neutronmongers by adopting a firm position of consistently defending the fundamental interests of general peace. Detente is not fragile and artificial, as the opponents of this unstoppable process would have it. All governments and statesmen aware of their responsibility for our planet's fate are vitally interested in the continuation and development of detente. This is why the historic Helsinki accords were possible. This is why there have been such positive changes between our country and the FRG after many years of cold war.

The joint declaration signed in Bonn by L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt 6 May this year says that it is important that nobody seek military superiority. It also points out that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to insure defense.

For centuries governments and politicians called the achievement of "military superiority" the supreme state wisdom. Endless wars resulted. Now, 33 years after the end of the bloodiest war in history, the USSR and the FRG declare at the highest state level: We can see no reasonable alternative to peaceful cooperation among states despite divergences in certain fundamental positions and differences between systems....

On this basis agreements have been reached in recent years between the USSR and the United States marking a move away from cold war toward businesslike cooperation. The two countries have covered a colossal [gromadnyy] distance at the current SALT talks. A great deal remains to be done before a successful outcome, but it is worth remembering the English saying: An inch is as good as a mile....

The desired agreement would have been reached at these talks a long time ago had it not been for the desire on the part of certain U.S. circles to gain a military advantage and put the USSR in an unequal position. This line has also been discernible for some years in the Western powers' approach to the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Those who nurture such plans should realize that the USSR will not permit the approximate balance of forces that has now been established to be upset.

Soviet-American cooperation alone is not enough to insure lasting peace, but the absence of this cooperation is fraught with the gravest consequences for general peace. A special responsibility rests with all states possessing nuclear weapons. This is indicated in the draft resolution on preventing nuclear war which the USSR submitted at the United States in 1977. [paragraph continues]

Nuclear powers must always display restraint in their mutual relations and a readiness to hold talks and settle differences by peaceful means. The temperature of the world political climate depends to a decisive degree on the state of the nuclear states' mutual relations.

The USSR, on the one hand, and the United States, Britain and France on the other have achieved in recent years many agreements on the basis of this specific aspect of their position in the world. The Peking leaders stand aloof from these efforts; in fact, they rabidly oppose any steps to strengthen the foundations of peace. In the recent past Mao and his entourage made great efforts to bring the requisite pressure to bear on Soviet foreign policy in order to provoke a Soviet-American conflict. But to no avail! Now Peking is making equally feverish efforts to influence the United States for the same grossly incendiary purpose.

In any situation this kind of hounding on an international scale is worthy of condemnation. In a nuclear age it is particularly dangerous.

Having analyzed the state of the Soviet-American strategic balance, the current U.S. administration has concluded in a document prepared in Washington that nuclear war is futile. There have been other, equally significant admissions. According to E. Teller, a scientist at the University of California, the United States will have to spend around $90 billion per annum in order to achieve substantial progress toward solving its energy problem. This amounts to two-thirds of the U.S. military budget.

What of the infinitely more acute needs of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America! In Bangladesh, for example, more than 90 percent of the inhabitants have never seen a doctor in their lives. Not because they have no need to. The need is there. There is a massive need, in fact. But there is a shortage of doctors and not enough hospitals.

In his report on the 60th anniversary of our country's socialist revolution L.I. Brezhnev listed a number of serious global problems which need solving: food, energy, demographic and environmental conservation. These are problems facing all mankind. Purposeful efforts by the people of every country are needed, as are broad and constructive joint actions by all countries and all peoples. And the primary need is for a solution of the chief problem--the prevention of a new world war.

The nuclear age can and must be a benefit, not a disaster, for all the peoples.

DEBATE ON UNESCO MEDIA DECLARATION FUNDAMENTAL, SERIOUS

LD201417Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 7 LD

[TASS correspondent M. Beglov dispatch written specially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA: "New 'Crusade'"]

[Text] New York--The Paris UNESCO Conference, one of the central points of which is the discussion of a draft declaration on international operations of the press, has evoked another explosion of information chauvinism in the United States. The New York TIMES has stigmatized this document as "dangerous": "Protect the freedom of the world press," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR demanded in an editorial; and the influential NEWSWEEK has spoken of a "threat to the existence of the free press." [paragraph continues]

Sundry "theorists of journalism" with their fabrications and prescriptions have crawled on to the pages of newspapers and magazines like cockroaches from a hole.

U.S. fury is aroused by practically all the provisions of the draft declaration that has been elaborated by the representative international organization and that for the first time enshrines press organs' responsibility to the world's peoples. The document urges that the mass media--that mighty instrument for influencing people's minds--be utilized not for waging "psychological warfare" but in the name of the noble goal of promoting the strengthening of the process of relaxation of internation tension and the establishment of relations of peace and friendship among the people of all countries.

This statement of the question sticks in the craw of the Washington propagandists. For them the ideological manipulation of other countries' populations is a most important part of the program for preserving American imperialism's positions in the world arena. No matter how the United States now attempts to explain its "crusade" against the UNESCO declaration by a desire to preserve so-called "press freedom," this "crusade" is evoked by the fear of finding itself bound hand and foot by international commitments restricting the United States' opportunity to continue this ideological manipulation.

The American press is making virtually no attempt to conceal the real reasons for the U.S. hostility toward this document. "The declaration on the international operations of the mass media," the influential WALL STREET JOURNAL recently declared, "gives such governments too great a right to control the collection and transfer of information within its borders." "The consolidation of this control," Tom Wicker of the New York TIMES pursued, "may ultimately result in the establishment of violent censorship."

As for the so-called American "freedom of the press," in the last few months propagandists here have once again had to hold their tongues and exclude "the first amendment to the Constitution" from their vocabulary. "What kind of freedom of information is there," a greenhorn New York journalist complained to me recently, "when you don't know what you may be jailed for. What kind of freedom is there when you find that all your papers have been rummaged through when you go into your office one morning." The rose-tinted spectacles were removed from this young reporter's eyes by the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision to authorize the search of editorial offices even without a preliminary warrant. The cause of New York TIMES correspondent Faber who for more than a month now has been "shuttling" between his own apartment and a prison cell because of his refusal to give investigating organs information about the inquiry into one criminal case which he carried out certainly does not testify in favor of American "press freedom" either.

The United States has long been struggling against the adoption of such a declaration by UNESCO. However, the present disposition of forces in the world by no means contributes to the fulfillment of Washington intentions. Too many people now want this declaration to be approved, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted with regret while admitting that "the United States does not want to see the document adopted."

People on the Hudson and the Potomac are stubbornly refusing to understand and, still less, accept the demands of the Asian, African and Latin American developing countries which comprehensively support the approval of the declaration. They are demanding that the United States cease to implement a policy of "information imperialism." The unremitting U.S. propaganda activity against the socialist countries--activity which runs counter to the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--is also an "open secret."

It is toward Eastern Europe that the antennas of the CIA-subsidized Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are directed. The notorious USIA was also involved in spreading lies and subversive information among the peoples of socialist countries, and the recently formed international agency for information and cultural relations [presumably International Communications Agency] has become a "worthy" successor to it.

Having been defeated in the attempt to strike a "frontal propaganda blow" against the socialist countries, the United States has still not abandoned its intentions of undermining the socialist camp from within by means of exporting "silent counterrevolution." The method and means of carrying out American propaganda have been revised, but the ultimate program--the restoration of capitalism--remained unchanged.

American propagandists and saboteurs make use of everything possible for this purpose--from poorly concealed lies to thoroughly camouflaged information laying claim to "objectivity." From movies to books, from popular music to yarns about the "beautiful" life in capitalist countries. The UNESCO declaration, which demands that all states and their national mass news media respect other countries' sovereignty and internal legislation, is thereby a serious obstacle to U.S. fulfillment of these plans.

Having declared war on the draft declaration, the United States is prepared to resort to any political and financial blackmail. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent Jim Browning has already reported from Paris: "The American delegation has warned that the adoption of any such declaration could jeopardize U.S. relations with UNESCO. The members of the delegation specified that it is not yet a question of U.S. withdrawal from the organization, but they cannot predict what American reaction will be in the last analysis." The United States, Jim Browning went on to hint unambiguously, pays one-fourth of UNESCO expenditure.

The American officials' hints were deciphered with the directness of a martinet by NEWSWEEK, behind which stand influential U.S. financial and industrial circles. "The United States," it stated, "intends to end its 25-percent contribution to UNESCO's budget, and perhaps to withdraw from the organization altogether, if the draft declaration is approved." "This dispute is fundamental and serious," the journal declares. "The first victim in this fight will be UNESCO itself, and the second will be the press' ability to inform people on what is happening in the world."

It is possible to agree with one feature in this bald statement by NEWSWEEK. It is true that the debate concerning the UNESCO declaration is fundamental and serious. The United States, which is hindering its adoption in every way, is effectively hindering the process of detente and proposing that mankind moves in the direction of a further suicidal buildup in the arms race. However, this path does not accord with the aspirations of our world's peoples, who have chosen the path leading to peace and disarmament. The mass news media can be of inestimable service to mankind in promoting the cause of improving mutual understanding between peoples.

Whatever terrible punishments Washington threatens, in the last analysis the "first victim," to use NEWSWEEK's terminology, will be the United States itself, having once again shown all mankind the true aims of its foreign policy course, which goes against the demands and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of other countries.

West Resists Declaration

LD181058Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference is now entering its closing stage. Next week the delegations of 146 countries attending the session are to adopt a whole package of resolutions and documents, which are to map out UNESCO activity for the next few years, the objectives and stands of the organisation on the most important issues of the present, to whose settlement it could contribute.

The results of the general political debate have convincingly shown that in the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the delegations, the international cultural, education, scientific and information activity of UNESCO is closely interwoven with the struggle for peace, detente, strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation of states, the struggle against racialism and vestiges of colonial oppression.

Many delegations speak highly about the Soviet draft resolution on UNESCO's contribution to creating a favourable public opinion for ending the arms drive and passing over to disarmament.

One of the focal points at the conference was the question of adopting a declaration on basic principles concerning the contribution of mass information media to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to struggle against the propaganda of war, against racialism and apartheid. Already at the propaganda session in Nairobi the draft met with fierce resistance from some Western powers, which do not wish to forgo their dominating position in the field of information and permit the establishment of any international standards.

From the very start of the current session the representatives of these countries supported by the powerful lobby of major information organisations of the capitalist world launched an "all-out offensive" against the draft declaration. Trying to distort the essence of the document tabled by director general, they claimed that the approval of the declaration in its present form would mean the establishment of state control over the freedom of the press and of censorship. There were even very thinly veiled threats against UNESCO in the pages of bourgeois newspapers. Thus the New York TIMES militantly declared that if it is impossible to reject the attempt at interfering with the basic principle of the freedom of the press, there is an alternative--of rejecting UNESCO.

In the course of preliminary discussions, the Western countries put forward a whole number of deliberately unacceptable amendments and even absolutely new versions of declaration, whose essence was basically that of trying to emasculate the content of the main document and even bury it at all. Such a draft tabled by a group of capitalist countries, including the FRG and the USA, excludes from the declaration any mention of the role of mass media in antiwar propaganda, but instead imposes a provision, in which the authors of the draft present their treatment of "freedom of information" and "human rights," which are already used by the imperialist circles for attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Referring to the impossibility of reaching a consensus Britain proposed that the examination of question be postponed till one of the next sessions.

At the same time, the capitalist countries using the notorious carrot and stick tactics, are intensively masterminding the delegations of some developing countries with the aim of winning them over to their side.

In such a complex situation, the draft declaration is being tabled today for discussion at the Conference Commission for Culture and Information. The socialist countries and many developing states are consistently coming out for the adoption of a declaration on basic principles of mass information media on the basis of the draft tabled by the UNESCO director general.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON RUSSIAN USAGE

LD202328Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 20, TASS--The Russian language, one of the main media of international, cultural and scientific cooperation with the aim of strengthening universal peace and understanding among nations, merits the same place in UNESCO's activities as other working languages of the organization. Proceeding from this the UNESCO General Conference today approved a resolution which suggests that the director-general study concrete measures to expand the utilization of the Russian language in UNESCO, and put the question on the agenda of the next 21st session of the General Conference.

Then, at a plenary session, twenty members of the UNESCO Executive Committee were elected for a four year period till 1982. The new members of the council include N.I. Smirnov, (USSR) and Peter Mod (Hungary). The 45 members of the Executive Council of UNESCO is a guiding body for fulfilling the organization's decisions and programme in the period between sessions of the General Conference (the mandate of the remaining members of the council expires in 1982).

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON VIETNAM APPROVED BY COMMISSION

LD202324Y Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 20, TASS--The UNESCO General Conference appeals to the peoples and governments of all countries to increase aid to the Vietnamese people for the restoration of its country. This draft resolution, submitted by the group of socialist countries and Mozambique, was approved without a vote by a commission of the General Conference. The grave economic, cultural and social consequences of a lasting war, considerably aggravated by natural calamities that hit Vietnam, notes the document, place it among the most suffering nations.

Approval of the resolution in the UNESCO commission indicates that the peoples of the world continue to support the Vietnamese people, just as they did during its long struggle for independence, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Minister of Culture and Information of the SRV Ku Hue Khan told a TASS correspondent. Our country has just emerged from a devastating war which lasted three decades. Recently it sustained unprecedented flooding and drought. We are taking every measure for the reconstruction of the national economy, for raising the economy and developing national culture. However, additional aid from other countries will be very useful. We accept it as a fresh manifestation of international solidarity on the part of world public opinion.

REPORT ON NONUSE OF FORCE SUBMITTED TO UN LEGAL COMMITTEE

LD190019Y Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 18, TASS--The principle of non-use of force is the corner stone of the whole structure of international relations and international law and order.

Peace and security all over the world, successful development of detente and cooperation among nations depend in a large measure on its strict observance. This is the main idea of the report tabled at the Sixth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (on legal issues). The report was prepared by a special committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. The document specially stresses that the Soviet Union's proposal to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in [word indistinct] relations, which was supported and approved not only by wide sections of world public, but also by an overwhelming majority of U.N. member-states, is highly important, as it specifies and broadens the contents of the provisions placed on record in the U.N. Charter. The report reflects the view expressed by many representatives of state-members of the world community that a world treaty shall not infringe upon the right of sovereign states to self-defence as well as the inalienable right of peoples, which are under colonialist and racialist rule, to struggle for their national liberation and self-determination.

Submitting the report for discussion by the delegates, chairman of the special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in the international relations F. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) noted that since the adoption of the U.N. Charter the world remains witness of many open aggressions, when the rights of the peoples are crudely flouted by means of arms. In this connections he stressed that the conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations could serve towards a further strengthening of peace and security, lessening the threat of outbreak of new armed conflicts and curbing the incessant arms race.

WIDELY REPRESENTED INTERVISION FORUM CLOSES IN MOSCOW

LD190045Y Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, November 18, TASS--The Twelfth Teleforum of Intervision came to a close here today. In an interview with a TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Oksyukevich, the head of the organizing committee of the Teleforum, emphasized that this forum in Moscow as the most widely-representative. It was attended by representatives of television firms and companies from 30 countries of Europe, Asia and America.

Films were shown in Moscow by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia as well as by Vietnam, Cuba, Finland, and Yugoslavia. The review demonstrated the increasing artistic skill of the film-makers of these countries. This is illustrated by tens of arrangements and contracts for acquisition of programs to be shown on television in Italy, France, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Canada and other countries.

It is pleasant to note, Oksyukevich went on to say, that television people of Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam successfully participated in the Moscow forum.

PRAVDA ABRIDGED VERSION OF PONOMAREV, RIBICOFF SPEECHES

LD201501Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 15 November a talk took place in the USSR Supreme Soviet between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the U.S. Senate delegation headed by Senator A. Ribicoff.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech Comrade B.N. Ponomarev stressed as a positive factor the continuing exchange of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress. He recalled the words of L.I. Brezhnev while discussing the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's trip to the United States in February 1978. L.I. Brezhnev stressed that "...A period has been reached in Soviet-U.S. relations when it is essential to make new efforts to impart dynamism and a more constructive nature to these relations. And of course the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress could have a part to play in this matter."

Then B.N. Ponomarev set forth the Soviet Union's position on the problems submitted for discussion, of great significance to the casue of peace. He noted that Soviet-U.S. relations had been developing very unevenly recently. Actions occurred in the United States which led to the deterioration of USSR-U.S. relations and the weakening of the process of detente. The process of the SALT II talks slowed down, the arms race was stepped up, trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union were curtailed and attempts to interfere in our internal affairs were stepped up. The anti-Soviet campaign proceeding under cover of the myth of the "Soviet threat" was launched with new force.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its policy remains firm and unaltered: seeking tirelessly to expand and intensify detente, seeking practical, realistic steps in the disarmament sphere and seeking cooperation with all states to avert the threat of war. This policy is dictated by our desire through joint efforts to offer people a real guarantee of their main, incomparable right--the right to life. And for this the threat of war must be removed.

The B.N. Ponomarev noted that recently, as a result of mutal efforts, certain positive changes have taken place in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations which have led to a certain smoothing out of these relations. One would like to hope that this "smoothing out" will not be a temporary phenomenon but will serve the process of the upward development of relations between the USSR and the United States, in the direction of intensifying and expanding the policy of detente, which will lead to stable relations between our countries.

Comrade Ponomarev mentioned Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress in which he advanced a perfectly specific and realistic program for a complete cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential, as well as the set of proposals "On Practical Steps Toward Halting the Arms Race" submitted by the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly special session 26 May this year.

But during this period the United States and its allies have undertaken a whole series of new steps leading only to the intensification of international tension. [paragraph continues]

The decisions of the NATO Council May session in Washington when, on U S. initiative, a long-term arms buildup program was adopted by the NATO countries; the U.S. administration's adoption of the record military budget for 1979 totaling almost $130 billion; and finally, President Carter's ruling on the production of the "basic components" of the neutron weapon and so forth can serve as examples. All these actions and steps were undertaken under cover of the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and "the Soviet arms buildup." But no one anywhere has been able to produce proof of the existence of this threat.

We are naturally concerned to safeguard the Soviet Union's security, B.N. Ponomarev said. Concern for security is the legitimate right of every people, including the Soviet and U.S. peoples. And of course the Soviet Union must do and is doing everything necessary to insure security for its people.

The USSR is not seeking military superiority, as indeed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has frequently stated. But neither can it allow the superiority of the other side. It is necessary to understand the full illusoriness and danger of racing to create ever-new types of mass destruction weapons while counting on the Soviet Union being unable to do so. The USSR has for a long time now been proposing renunciation of the very idea of creating new types of mass destruction weapons, not because it is incapable of keeping up with the United States, but because it believes that this practice is senseless and dangerous.

Next year will see the 10th anniversary of the occasion when USSR and U.S. representatives sat down at the conference table for negotiations designed to limit the deployment of the most dangerous, destructive armaments. Both sides' recognition of the interests of each other's equal security and statements to the effect that attempts to obtain one-sided advantages, directly or indirectly, would be incompatible with the consolidation of peaceful USSR-U.S. relations are the foundation for these negotiations. But while the SALT-I treaty was concluded comparatively rapidly, the SALT-II talks have dragged on too long. It can be noted with satisfaction that overall progress has now been made in agreement on a number of major issues. But as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his talk with U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, some important issues are still not completely agreed upon. Both sides are now asserting their conviction that it is essential to bring closer the time when the heads of our states will put their signatures to the long-awaited treaty. And it is very important that our states' legislative organs make every effort to conclude and ratify the SALT-II agreement.

Then B.N. Ponomarev dwelt on the problem of consolidating European security, in particular the question of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

We believe with total justification that the attainment of mutually convenient accords while observing the principle of not prejudicing either side's security would help reduce the high concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe, strengthen the process of relaxing tension, and raise the level of trust and mutual understanding among the states.

Trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation is called upon to play a considerable part in the intricate complex of relations between our countries, B.N. Ponomarev said. But the level of these relations still does not accord with the existing potential corresponding to the economic development level of the United States and the USSR. We frequently see from the U.S. side attempts to erect obstacles on this path, and to introduce into the development of trade and economic relations problems having nothing to do with them. [paragraph continues]

The 74 initiators of this line do not conceal the fact that they are trying to use trade as an instrument for exerting political pressure on our country. But we have frequently stated and want to stress once more most resolutely that we will never allow trade to be used as a tool for interference in our internal affairs.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to dwell on certain other international problems, in particular the political situation in the Near East. He stressed that the separate steps in the Near East based on the Camp David accords do not solve a single one of the cardinal problems at the basis of the conflict. These agreements are an attempt to examine urgent Near East problems behind the backs of the Arab peoples and their governments. The United States has in fact torpedoed the Geneva conference and assumed the grave responsibility for a dangerous development of events in the Near East.

The maintenance of constant tension and enmity in the Near East because the basic problems of the conflict remain unresolved meets neither the interests of the Arab peoples nor the interests of the people of Israel.

The USSR will continue to pursue a consistent line toward eliminating the dangerous hotbed of war in the Near East in the interests of all the peoples of that region. And the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that, as before, objective opportunities exist for solving the cardinal problems of an all-embracing peaceful settlement in that region. This is the path of the Geneva conference convened specially for this purpose.

The question of the situation in Africa was then raised.

In its foreign policy--and this also applies to Africa--the Soviet Union is guided invariably by the principles of respect for the freedom, independence, equality and sovereignty of states; the right of peoples to choose their own path of development; and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union is not seeking political dominance, it is not soliciting military bases, not is it seeking economic privileges.

B.N. Ponomarev touched on U.S.-Chinese relations, which have lately developed somewhat strangely.

Everyone knows very well that the USSR firmly and consistently advocates peace, neighborliness and cooperation among all countries and peoples, including China. The normalization of relations between the United States and China is a natural process. But certain circles in the United States would like to bring about a U.S.-Chinese rapprochement on an anti-Soviet basis. This rapprochement is being accompanied by U.S. actions which encourage Chinese war preparations and are prompting the PRC to undertake armed adventures which could cause a new world war.

And we cannot understand how it is possible to speak about a desire for peace and the need for detente while at the same time arming China and creating a dangerous hotbed of war whence the conflagration of war may spread not only to Asia but even assume a global, worldwide scale.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly called the West's playing of the "China card" a dangerous and shortsighted policy.

B.N. Ponomarev stressed that the policy of detente is not a gift of either side but something essential, dictated by the vital interests not only of the Soviet people but also of the American people and all the peoples of the world.

Proceeding from this responsibility, we call upon all members of the U.S. Congress to make their contribution to the cause of strengthening detente and improving Soviet-U.S. relations, and to the struggle against the arms race and the inflation of military budgets, and to support steps toward strengthening trust and cooperation between the USSR and the United States in all spheres.

In his reply speech A. Ribicoff thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet for the opportunity to come to the USSR and to exchange opinions with Soviet deputies.

I would like, he observed, to note the serious nature of the fact that the United States and the USSR must understand each other. It is far easier to allow opinions to diverge, to fail to agree, to quarrel, then it is to understand each other and to coexist. Personally, I am reassured by the prospects of a speedy completion of a SALT agreement. This must take the form of a treaty requiring the approval of two-thirds of the which will earnestly discuss the treaty. I welcome the prospect of a just treaty for two reasons. First, it will reduce the enormous military spending. And second, a SALT agreement opens the door for further talks aimed at adjusting our relations. Although the limitation of certain strategic arms systems is only a small part of our relations, it provides hope for progress in understanding each other's intentions on other questions: conventional weapons, regional problems and areas of mutual cooperation.

A senator who votes on a SALT agreement must understand and trust the Soviet Union's intentions with respect to regional problems. While a SALT agreement can be good for both countries, it is extremely difficult to explain to the American voter why the United States is cooperating on strategic questions although it is running into regional disputes. We must know how to prevent regional problems from growing and we need to realize that they will influence relations between us.

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union is an excellent opportunity to improve our relations. Although there are still problems regarding the status of our trade relations, I believe that they can be solved.

We have a vast agenda before us. Let us approach it with the intention of understanding each other better. In the final analysis the U.S. and Soviet peoples must live in peace.

An exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations and also of the improvement of the international situation and arms reduction--above all strategic offensive arms--took place among the meeting's participants.

Taking part in the conversation were:

On the Soviet side--USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.A. Kirillin, V.S. Alkhimov, G.A. Arbatov, G.T. Beregovoy, N.N. Blokhin, G.A. Zhukov, L.M. Zamyatin, G.O. Zimanas, N.N. Inozemtsev, V.A. Karlov, Z.M. Kruglova, V.L. Kudryavtsev, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, V.S. Paputin, L.N. Smirnov, L.N. Tolkunov, Ye.K. Fedorov and L.B. Shaprio;

On the U.S. side--Senators H. Bellmon, J. Javits, Q. Burdick, T. Eagelton, R. Schweiker, A. Stevenson, S. Nunn, P. Laxalt, J. Glenn, J. Durkin and D. Deconcini. The conversations are to be continued.

TASS STRESSES EXTENT OF U.S. INTERESTS IN IRAN

LD201552Y Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

["Around Events in Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, November 20, TASS--A crowded demonstration of protest against the plans of imperialist interference by the United States in Iran's internal affairs was held outside the White House under the slogans "No to Turning Iran Into a Second Vietnam!" The demonstrators, Iranians resident in the United States and American citizens of Iranian extraction, resolutely condemned Washington's interventionist designs vis-a-vis Iran and demanded an end to massive supplies of U.S. made offensive weapons to that country.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets strongly criticizing the campaign of slander in the American bourgeois press in connection with the Iranian events. The permanent and deliberate distortion of the essence of the events, the leaflets say, the attempts to present mass opposition actions as a reactionary movement of religious fanatics against reforms and technical progress, constitute a direct insult to the national dignity of the Iranian people.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones said speaking in television program "Face the Nation" that the United States has broad possibilities for interference in Iran. At the same time he assured that "emergency plans" to this score "have not been discussed" in Washington.

This claim does not tally with the fact that a special presidential committee "for the s tudy of the situation in Iran" has been set up in the White House and a "working group for Iran" at the State Department, with reports in American newspapers on the drawing up of interventionist plans by the CIA.

The American press does not conceal the fact that the dangerous plans hatched by the United States for interference in the internal affairs of Iran are directed in the first place at protecting the military strategic and economic interests of the United States in that country. The newspaper Washington POST writes in particular that American interests in Iran run into billions of dollars materialised in various contracts, capital investments in industrial enterprises, a considerable level of exports and military supplies. U.S. direct investments alone in Iran's economy total, according to the newspaper, 700 million dollars. 500 American companies, including major corporations operate in that country.

The flow of American weapons to Iran grows from year to year. During the last two years alone, they were worth a total of 5.8 billion dollars, and 10 billion dollars during a five-year period. The United States committed itself to supply Iran in the next few years with weapons and materiel worth another 12 billion dollars. The United States has sent nearly 80,000 "advisers," at least a half of whom work on military contracts, for rendering "aid."

U.S. IMPERIALIST PRESSURE BEHIND 'MARSHALL PLAN' FOR MIDEAST

LD160748Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

["PRAVDA: Payment for a Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 16, TASS--The plans being hatched overseas are aimed at ensuring the United States' interests in the Middle East, Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA today.

These plans he says, represent an attempt to keep this area for long years ahead as a raw material adjunct and a military bridgehead of American imperialism. "All this is fraught with dangerous consequences for the interests of the Arab peoples and the cause of peace in the Middle East."

Yuriy Glukhov comments on the initiative of a group of members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee who came up with a new "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East countries. Their draft resolution, tabled to the committee, says, among other things, the commentator stresses, that the U.S. President should display initiative in working out, together with the governments of other Western industrialized countries, a plan for all-round economic partnership with Tel Aviv and Cairo.

The Middle Eastern version of the "Marshall Plan" came after the preparation of Egyptian-Israeli separate deals under U.S. patronage. This plan represents an attempt to buttress up the shaky building of "separate" Egyptian-Israeli agreements by using economic levers for the purpose, to block possible economic sanctions by Arabs against Cairo. They underpin the alliance, now taking shape, of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction.

The Egyptian president, the commentator writes, asked under the new "Marshall Plan" 10-15 billion dollars as American aid for the next five years. For its part, Israel demands 10 billion dollars as payment for its withdrawal from the Sinai, apart from still greater military and other credits it receives yearly from the USA. As before, "aid" to Cairo is used as an instrument of imperialist pressure and of economic and political diktat by the West. As a matter of fact, the Arab world is faced with a collective form of neocolonialism on the part of big capitalist states. Thus, the commentator sums up, the aim set is to further divide the Arab countries in order to push them onto a path of compromise.

HAM JORDAN BELIEVES CONGRESS WILL APPROVE SALT TREATY

LD171007Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 November, TASS--Speaking on television, H. Jordan, the U.S. President's assistant for political affairs, stated that considerable progress has been achieved recently at the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks although unresolved problems still remain. We hope and believe, he said, that these problems will also be settled.

The President's assistant expressed the conviction that the agreement will meet with broad support among the U.S. people and will be approved by the U.S. Congress. The proposal on second-stage strategic arms limitation, he stressed, will be the most important proposal on which Congress will have to vote and I believe that when we submit this agreement or treaty to Congress the legislators will vote for it.

PEKING WALLPOSTERS ON TIENANMEN SQUARE, MAO TSE-TUNG

LD201832Y Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--The wall poster that appeared in the central street of the Chinese capital writes of Mao Tse-tung's part in the suppression of the demonstration by the working people in the Tienanmen Square in April, 1976 and in the consequent removal of a number of persons from the high party and state positions. The poster also writes that the four used Mao's hand to suppress the people who participated in the demonstration in the Tienanmen Square. The events, points out the poster, were followed by the publication by the Peking authorities and the government of a document aimed at the suppression of the people's masses who took part in the events. At the same time, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party decided to qualify the Tienanmen events as "counterrevolutionary". The Peking "Revcom" (Revolutionary Committee) was used as the weapon of the suppression.

The poster also writes that the same decision was used by Mao Tse-tung to deprive Teng Hsiao-ping of all his posts within and outside the party "to eliminate him completely".

Another poster, appearing at the same time, called for the creation of a commission to investigate the circumstances of suppressing the demonstration in the Tienanmen Square and to find out the mastermind of the repressions and the one who gave his agreement to use for the purpose hundreds of thousands of the workers of public security bodies and of minpings [militias]. The poster demanded to find the direct and indirect initiators of the repression and to strip them of their posts.

Commenting on these events, the Washington POST writes that the direct criticism of Mao Tse-tung, if allowed to continue, will lead to serious doubts about the stability of the positions of Hua Kuo-feng. LE MATIN notes in Paris that the attack is directed not against Mao, but against Hua as a witness of the crimes during the Cultural Revolution.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 20 November carries the following report on the wall posters: "AP reports from Tokyo referring to Japanese correspondents in Peking that wall posters have appeared in Peking accusing Mao Tse-tung of supporting the gang of four. The news agency notes that Mao is being subjected to criticism for the first time in China. Until now, as is well known, the Chinese authorities have alleged that the gang of four, headed by Mao's wife Chiang Ching, had been acting against the Great Helmsman's will. Now, judging by everything, their point of view is changing. They are allowing a truer assessment of Mao's role to be given. Of course, by debunking his cult, the present Chinese leaders are counting on raising their prestige and on providing some outlet for anti-Maoist feelings the Chinese people have developed."]

PRC SATISFIED WITH CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

OW201712Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 16 Nov 78 OW

[Station observer Mitin talk: "Adventurist Escalation"]

[Excerpts] The mass movement in various countries throughout the world, particularly in the Soviet Union, to protest President Carter's decision to begin the production of principal components of neutron bombs, continues to develop. Progressive newspapers and journals, various social organizations and famous social and political activists have noted the serious threat to world peace and detente that this act of U.S. imperialism may have caused. The American public has even more deeply realized that President Carter's decision on the production of the principal components of neutron bombs has marked the beginning of a new dangerous escalation of the arms race.

Only the leaders in Peking and the chiefs of the military industry in the imperialist world do not conceal their satisfaction over the U.S. decision. At the same time, they openly suggest that neutron bombs be manufactured and deployed in other countries, primarily in Europe. For example, PEOPLE'S DAILY not long ago tried to make its readers and the world believe that the United States needs neutron bombs badly and that neutron bombs are not really bad. From this, one can easily see the consistent desire of China's leaders to please Americans and strive to do all they can to win a favorable impression from the U.S. ruling clique. But, this is not the only reason. At present, Peking's leaders have completely inherited Mao Tse-tung's notorious "revolutionary line on foreign affairs." The main theme of this line is to hope for a world war. They are prepared to push half of the Chinese population into the flames of a nuclear war and let half of the world perish and civilization be destroyed, and to build a so-called "bright future" on areas free from radioactivity. To achieve their criminal plot, the Chinese warlords have done their best to oppose all measures aimed at detente, stopping the arms race and realizing disarmament.

At the same time, the Chinese warlords have also strengthened the arms race in their own country and increased the already excessive annual military expenditures. These military expenditures occupy nearly half of China's national budget, but it is in last place compared with other countries as far as the living standards of the workers are concerned.

The Soviet Union has often suggested that the two sides sign treaties of nonaggression, renunciation of force, and a treaty for normalizing relations between the two countries based upon the principle of peaceful coexistence. But the anti-Soviet elements in China have stubbornly refused to accept the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union. They not only refuse to work for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, but work hard to worsen them and create a tense atmosphere that benefits imperialists. This is not our fault.

The Soviet Union has no intention of invading China. It has spared no efforts to normalize Sino-Soviet relations and restore the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Today, world stability is conducive to socialism, peace and progress. People need peace now more than any time in the past. They want to end the arms race, which will destroy all mankind. The imperialists or their accomplices cannot but attach importance to this point.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES SFRY FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S UBIPARIP

LD211146Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who arrived in Moscow at the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the 16th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of questions of mutual interest.

AUCCTU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGRADE TU CONGRESS

LD202250Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation to the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation left Moscow for Belgrade today. The delegation, led by Petr Pimenov, secretary of AUCCTU, includes Sergey Ozerov, chairman of the oblast council of the Kursk trade unions, and Valeriy Yermolayev, deputy chief editor of the trade union paper TRUD.

BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP ORDER AWARDED TO KIRILENKO

LD201455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Sofia, 15 November, TASS--A.P. Kirilenko has been awarded Bulgaria's supreme order--the Order of Georgi Dimitrov--for his services in developing the combat alliance and cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU and the fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and the USSR and for his contribution to the building of a socialist and communist society in the USSR.

T. Zhivkov delivered a speech at the presentation. He wholeheartedly congratulated A.P. Kirilenko on the lofty award and conveyed warm wishes from the Bulgarian communists and the republic's working people.

The friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, T. Zhivkov said, have reached such a mature stage of total unity that we experience mutual inspiration and legitimate pride in our countries' growing successes on the path toward communism. Our friendship is the common international cause of peace and socialism.

T. Zhivkov asked that the CPSU Central Committee, communists and all Soviet people be told that the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people will do everything for the further development of all-round relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

A.P. Kirilenko, who replied with a speech, expressed great thanks to the BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian State Council and Comrade Zhivkov for the high honor bestowed on him.

I regard this award, he said, as the Bulgarian friends' manifestation of profound respect for the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that true Leninist and outstanding politician of the present day.

A.P. Kirilenko gave assurances that he will spare no effort for the consistent implementation of our party's internationalist policy, for the sake of the triumph of our communist ideals.

The Bulgarian leaders present in the hall warmly congratulated A.P. Kirilenko on the lofty award.

UK PAMPHLET DEBUNKS WESTERN MYTHS TO JUSTIFY ARMS RACE

LD201542Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0821 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London--The Soviet Union firmly adheres to the policy of relaxation of international tension. The assertions made by certain circles in the West that the strengthening of the USSR's defensive capability bears witness to the USSR's aggressive intentions are groundless, as concluded by the pamphlet "Soviet Might and Western Security," published here by the National Executive Committee of the ruling Labour Party. The pamphlet which, as its foreword notes, has been specially prepared to improve British understanding of the sense of detente policy and the essence of the Soviet Union's foreign political activities, debunks the myths used in the West to justify an unrestrained arms race.

The authors of this document, which right away evoked enormous interest in wide political and public circles in Great Britain, resolutely reject the Western strategists' attempts to show that allegedly in the military sphere the Soviet Union "is threateningly ahead of Western powers."

All information about the balance of power between the East and the West, the pamphlet says, comes from Western sources which distort the real picture. These sources are extremely interested in putting out information and assessments which would justify their demands for more of the national budgets being spent for military purposes. The fact that the United States has repeatedly been the one which creates new arms systems should also be taken into consideration, the pamphlet notes.

NATO's assertions that Soviet policy toward Africa and the nonalined countries as a whole allegedly threatens the West's vital interests are, likewise, unconvincing. According to the pamphlet, the Western powers advertise their own policies as those which seek to insure peace and security, although their activities and those of the United States reveal the contrary and deserve condemnation.

PCE RECEPTION FOR VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION REPORTED

LD201527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Madrid, 15 November--The Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Executive Committee has held a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation visiting Madrid, consisting of T. Talakhov, first secretary of the USSR Artists Union Board; Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR V.A. Dzhanibekov; and L. Savelyeva, honored Artiste of the RSFSR. The reception was attended by Dolores Ibarruri, president of the PCE; S. Carrillo, general secretary of the PRC; and PCE Executive Committee members M. Camacho, M. Azcarate, R. Tamames, F. Romero Marin, J. Sandoval, Lenor Bornao and others.

S. Carrillo, T. Salakhov, Yu.V. Dubin, Soviet ambassador to Spain, and Dolores Ibarruri exchanged speeches stressing the importance of consolidating friendly ties between the two peoples. S. Carrillo proposed a toast "to the consolidation and development of relations between our parties."

CPSU GREETS NETHERLANDS CP ON ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

LD210907Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] Central Committee:

Dear Comrades: The CPSU Central Committee congratulates you and all your country's communists on the portentous date--the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPN.

Created under the conditions of the Netherlands workers movement's upsurge after the Great October victory in Russia, your party has traveled a long and difficult path, upholding the working people's political and social rights and the country's national interests and independence and advocating the realization of socialist ideals. The Netherlands communists' selfless struggle against Hitlerite fascism, their active role in the antifascist resistance and their effective support for the peoples' national liberation movement, particularly that of the Indonesian people, are widely known.

Soviet communists express their solidarity with the activity of the CPN, which advocates the implementation of profound democratic social transformations in the country in the interests of all working people. They value highly the CPN's determination to realize the aims advanced by the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties, which accord with the aspirations of all peoples. The Netherlands communists' active struggle against the arms race being accelerated by imperialists and against the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb, and for disarmament and the strengthening of detente is an effective contribution to joint actions of all progressive forces championing the cause of peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in implementing the tasks which the 26th CPN Congress set the communists and in the struggle for the further organizational and ideological strengthening of the party's ranks and for the broadening of its positions among the masses.

We are confident that the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the CPN will strengthen and develop fruitfully.

Long live the CPN!

Long live the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SKEPTICISM EXPRESSED ON QUEEN'S SPEECH, UK-PRC ARMS SALE

LD202340Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] Queen Elizabeth's speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament contained a number of points that evoked positive response among Soviet observers. More specifically, there's mention of the intention to seek ways for developing constructive relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe; to work for the implementation of the Final Act on European security and cooperation; and to continue participating in the tripartite talks on the banning of all nuclear tests. Also certain other points.

However, in order to evaluate that program's statement by the government, it's necessary not only to take into account what's mentioned there, but also what has not been mentioned--omitted. Amongst the international problems not reflected in the speech from the throne is that of limiting international sales of arms. Since the autumn of last year, talks on the issue have begun going on between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, addressing the 31st session of the United Nations General Assembly, pointed out that the political basis for solving the (?arms sales) issue lies in international law criteria that would take into account both the task of limiting such sales, and the legitimate interests of the peoples fighting against aggression and for their freedom and independence.

Naturally progress at these talks, the prospect of successfully completing them, depends to a considerable degree on [words indistinct] the desire to limit arms sales (?without) the support of other states selling weapons abroad. Britain is by far not the last of such states. Apparently it's not by chance that problems of limiting arms sales goes unmentioned in the queen's speech. (?For) a number of months there have been extensive discussions in Britain concerning the sale of weapons to China. These plans for arms exports are quiet an apparent [word indistinct], especially if one evaluates them in conjunction with certain specific features of China's current policies.

The issue concerns arms deliveries to a country that has territorial claims to many of its neighbors; a country that's doing its utmost to stay away from talks on ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, and is actually creating obstacles for such talks. And last but not least, China is a country whose leaders can (?speak of) the concept that a third world war is inevitable. All [word indistinct] mentioned, one cannot discount the sentiments of a certain part of the British military circles whose prominent representative, Chief of Defense Staff Sir Neil Cameron, described the Soviet Union as the common enemy of China and Britain. The [word indistinct] of selling arms to China are causing doubts in Britain itself. The FINANCIAL TIMES pointed a short while ago that the West is not gaining any advantages from China's rash actions [words indistinct] Sino-Soviet conflicts, or the war in Indochina. Other British newspapers indicate that within the government itself there are serious doubts as to the expedience of selling Harrier fighters to China, and confirming the possible consequences of such a deal.

The Soviet side is convinced that such plans are incompatible with the statement made by top British politicians in favor of easing international tension, achieving disarmament and developing constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

FINNISH GOVERNOR PITSINKI 'POISONING' TIES WITH USSR

LD2016?7Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov article: "Mr Pitsinki's Fears"]

[Text] Kaarlo Pitsinki is governor of Finland's Uusimaa Province. He is now listening to the eulogies which the Maoists, whom he is visiting at present, are lavishing on him. However, while praising Peking in turn, he does not forget the affairs taking place in his own country.

Finland will soon celebrate the 61st anniversary of its independence. Its working people know that the country acquired its independence as a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Finnish working people are also well aware of what tangible benefits in life are brought them by their country's cooperation with the Soviet Union.

It is not surprising that interest in real socialism is growing among various strata of the Finnish public. Hence the extensive discussion which has developed in Finland around the issue of socialism and paths of transition to the new social system, which is successfully resolving problems insoluble for capitalism. Governor Pitsinki is beside himself with rage at this discussion. He would be glad to "close" it yet obviously realizes that this does not depend on him. So he has decided, in the newspaper UUSI SUOMI essentially the semiofficial organ of the rightwing coalition party, to attack those who support a new society.

Pitsinki has no arguments against real socialism. In the absence of such arguments the governor resorts to an attempt to intimidate the Finns. He draws the "terrible pictures" which await a "socialist Finland" and distorts the nature of present-day Soviet-Finnish relations.

It seems to him that Finland is losing its independence, its capacity to "be neutral in disputes between the great powers" and moreover that it will end up as a "Warsaw Pact country".

But whom is Mr Pitsinki counting on deceiving with these fabrications drawn from the murky source of NATO propaganda? Who in Finland does not know how highly the USSR rates the foreign policy of Finland, whose capital's name has rightly become a symbol of positive changes in Europe and the world arena as a whole?

It must be supposed that Kaarlo Pitsinki knows this, in which case the aim of his article is to attempt to poison the friendly relations between our two countries.

In seeking to lend a semblance of credibility to his fabrications, K. Pitsinki has even stated that he is speaking on behalf of..."the ordinary man." A vain undertaking, this; after all Pitsinki has long been the mouthpiece of extreme rightwing circles, and his writings in UUSI SUOMI have reaffirmed that, if the governor is expressing anyone's interests, it is only the interests of those forces sympathetic neither to Finland's active peace-loving foreign policy nor to Soviet-Finnish cooperation and the friendship between our peoples.

KNUT FRYDENLUND SPEAKS ON NORWEGIAN-USSR RELATIONS

LD162332Y Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, November 16, TASS--The favourable basis for development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Norway is the fact that throughout entire history there always existed goodneighbourly relations between the two countries and preservation of such relations was an important aim of the governments of both countries. Norway's Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund said this when speaking in Storting (parliament) on the country's foreign policy.

The minister stressed that relations with the Soviet Union have become an important part of Norway's foreign policy. The differences of social systems and ideologies and membership in different military alliances are not obstacles to the development of closer cooperation of the two countries in the spheres of mutual interest, he said.

The minister emphasized the great importance of the activity of the Mixed Soviet-Norwegian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and of the five-year program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries that was also signed recently in Moscow.

He stressed that now, as before, the Norwegian Government is striving for further development of goodneighborly relations, with the Soviet Union, for the strengthening of cooperation in the interests of both countries, but these contacts should not be regarded apart from East-West relations. The positive development of East-West relations has immediate bearing on the development of relations between the two countries, K. Frydenlund said. The minister stressed in this connection that Norway is interested in the deepening of the process of international detente.

ADDITIONS TO ITEM ON SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH ON 14 NOV AT ILICHEVSK

The following additions to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Varna-Ilichevsk Rail-Ferry Line Opening", subtitled "Shcherbitskiy Addresses Opening", published in the 16 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, were taken from PRAVDA UKRAINY of 15 November:

Page D 1, insert before first paragraph...Esteemed comrades, dear Comrade Doynov, our dear Bulgarian friends: The railroad and ferry complex opening today to link Ilichevsk with Varna is further brilliant proof of inviolable friendship between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples, of their close mutual relations and cooperation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, has warmly and cordially congratulated the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, all the construction participants in this portentous event.

In his message of greetings, published today in the newspapers, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that the railroad and ferry complex, created by the hands of workers and specialist from the fraternal countries, was a brilliant symbol of the deepening comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Leonid Ilich's sincere and heartful words rouse the feeling of legitimate pride in the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, scientists and planners.

It was their intellect...supplying introductory paragraphs to provide full text of speech.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FINLAND--A Soviet delegation of experts led by Pavel Voronin, Soviet deputy minister of the construction materials industry, left for Helsinki yesterday. They will take part in a regular meeting of a Soviet-Finnish working group on scientific and technical cooperation. The construction materials industry stated that these meetings with Finnish colleagues are being held to discuss the progress in fulfilling the long-term program and to define further tasks for joint research, including topical problems. [Text] [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD]

HABASH-LED PFLP DELEGATION ENDS 13-20 NOV VISIT

LD201726Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--Representatives of the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] George Habash, Taysir Kubbah and Ahmad Yamani stayed in the Soviet Union on November 13-20 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The guests had friendly meetings and conversations with representatives of the Soviet public. Apart from Moscow, they also visited Leningrad.

AS-SADAT MAKES FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO BEGIN

LD202230Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Raphael Arutyunov commentary]

[Excerpt] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized his determination to continue the U.S.-supervised talks with Israel aimed at achieving a separate deal.

In an interview published by NEWSWEEK on 19 November, President as-Sadat said that 90 percent of the main points of difference have been solved.

What is interesting is the fact that on the same day, Israeli Prime Minister Begin addressed a meeting of the Central Committee of his extremist rightwing party--Herut--and emphasized that in accordance with the Camp David agreements Israeli armies will remain on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip forever. Begin stressed that even limited autonomy for these territories can be granted only with Israel's agreement. In light of such statements by Begin, it is not difficult to understand that having solved 90 percent of the differences only means more concessions by Egypt in favor of Israel's future ambitions--and at the expense of the just cause of the Palestinians and the other victims of Israeli agression. Therefore it is not accidental that in his NEWSWEEK interview the Egyptian president should attack King Husayn and the PLO.

BLAIR HOUSE TALKS TO IMPOSE 'CAPITULATION' ON ARABS

LD181836Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] We have received the following dispatch from Leonid Rassadin, our representative in Beirut:

What is going on behind the scenes in the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations at Blair House, Washington, to impose capitulation conditions for the settlement in the region on the Arab Peoples is becoming clearer each day. The Jordanian AL-AKHBAR has reported that As-Sadat's capitulation policy undoubtedly involves openly conciliatory actions by the Egyptian president, who primarily ignores the future of the occupied Arab territories, including the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Arab political quarters have come to the conclusion, that As-Sadat's actions have led only to further intensification of Israel's expansionist-aggression course.

This is indicated by the statements of the Israeli leaders, who are openly speaking of seeking to enlarge Jewish settlements in the usurped Arab territories, are claiming that Jerusalem will forever remain Israel's capital, and assert that Israel will not allow the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

HASSAN ENDS VISIT TO U.S., DISAGREES WITH U. S. MIDEAST STAND

LD181740Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 18, TASS--King Hassan of Morocco has ended his official visit to the USA (November 14-16). In the joint "statement to the press" published by the White House, the two sides stressed an identity of views on most of the problems discussed. But on the question of the Middle East situation the Moroccan king disagreed with the American position and reaffirmed his belief that the Middle East problem should be settled on the basis of the decisions of the Rabat Arab summit conference of 1974 which qualified the Palestine problem as the central issue of a Middle East settlement and which rejected a separate settlement with Israel. It follows from the statement to the press that J. Carter and King Hassan also had different opinions on a number of African problems.

IZVESTIYA: BAGHDAD SUMMIT 'IMPORTANT STEP' FOR ARAB UNITY

LD201113Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Near East: After Baghdad"]

[Text] Certainly one of the main tasks the participants in the Camp David compact set themselves was to attempt to perfidiously stab the Arab countries in the back and undermine their unity in the struggle against the Israeli aggressor. The participants in this deal spent much time on calculating the number of supposed supporters of the Camp David agreements that they expected to find among the Arab countries. However, time has shown that the U.S. imperialists and their Israeli allies and new-found Egyptian "friends" obviously miscalculated: They failed to take into account the strength of Arab solidarity. The majority of Arab countries have rejected the Camp David agreements as aimed against Arab interests and as contributing to strengthening the Israeli aggressors' positions.

Despite this obvious fact, the U.S. and Israeli ruling circles, along with President A. as-Sadat of Egypt, still expected a split in Arab unity at the Arab summit conference convened in Baghdad on the Iraqi Government's initiative. But here as well they overestimated their own potential and underestimated the factors linking the Arab countries when faced with a common danger.

Disagreements and contradictions on a series of problems naturally exist between individual Arab countries. This is because different and sometimes diametrically oppcsed sociopolitical regimes exist in these countries, and they adhere to different foreign policy orientations. Being realistic, no one ever supposed that Arab unity means total unity in every aspect of these countries' policies. It was important to find interests and tasks common to all Arab states. And these were found--or, to be more accurate, reaffirmed--at the Baghdad conference. "The unanimous approach to the question in the Near East," Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID wrote, "was a surprise to political circles in the West, which was hoping for the appearance of some kind of 'current' favoring President as-Sadat's capitulationist policy." [paragraph continued]

Even France's rightwing LE PARISIEN LIBERE was forced to admit that the Baghdad conference passed an unconditional verdict on the Israeli-Egyptian project for peace.

And, of course, the conference participants themselves were right when they declared in their final communique that the "conference ended in complete success in the interests of opposing the dangers that have arisen as a result of the steps taken by the Egyptian Government." Camp David had by no means the results expected of it by the parties to the triple deal: It has provided a new stimulus for strengthening Arab Unity. Through the Camp David decisions the Arab countries perceived the "future" that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, utilizing Egypt's capitulationist policy line, are preparing for them: the transformation of the Near East into a neocolonialist fiefdom with all the ensuing consequences. And however events develop in the Near East, it is possible to talk boldly about the unreality of the U.S. imperialist policy there--a policy which can only result in a further intensification of tension in the Near East and certainly not in a settlement of the Near East and problem as a whole.

And so the Baghdad conference clearly determined the factors contributing to consolidating the Arab countries' unity. These are, first, the struggle against the Camp David agreements and the Cairo government's separatism. Egypt has remained isolated, despite the Egyptian president's laughable attempts to speak on behalf of all the Arab countries--something which, incidentally, no one asked or empowered him to do. And here it is noteworthy that Cairo itself is contributiong to its own isolation from the rest of the Arab world. It is well known that the Baghdad conference sent As-Sadat a message urging him to reject the Camp David agreements and join the all-Arab front. As-Sadat did not receive a delegation led by Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Huss--the leader of the country suffering most as a result of Egypt's capitulationism and Israel's aggression encouraged at Camp David. Isn't this an indication that Egypt's president is consciously embarking on a policy of isolation in the Arab world--through which he hopes to obtain $10-$15 billion from the United States for "economic purposes." But these dollars must be paid for.

It is characteristic that, although A. as-Sadat refused to receive the delegation from the Arab summit conference, a Peking delegation led by Ulan-fu was received with great hospitality in Cairo. This could be dismissed as just one more Chinese diplomatic demarche. However, it is striking that, although the Peking leaders verbally pose as friends of the Arab peoples, the PRC press totally failed to mention the Baghdad conference decisions exposing Cairo's capitulationist position and the Camp David agreements. This shows how politically synchronized the actions of the imperialists and their Peking admirers are.

Another factor uniting the Arab countries is the Palestinian problem, which, as the communique stresses, is "crucial to the destiny of the Arab nation and the main struggle against the Zionist enemy. All Arab countries must give the Palestinian people multifaceted aid." The restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights in the occupied Arab territories, the comminque notes, "is the common national (that is, pan-Arab--V.K.) responsibility." These rights include the creation of a sovereign Palestinian state. Thus the conference revealed the invalidity of the attempts by U.S. ruling circles to pose as advocates of a "settlement" of the Palestinian problem by finding "an appropriate homeland" for the Palestinian Arab people. The Palestinians have a homeland, and they also have a sole legitimate representative in the shape of the PLO--something which the Baghdad summit conference reaffirmed.

Without a settlement of the Palestinian problem in the interests of the Palestinian Arab people, there can be no question of a settlement of the Near East problem as a whole. But the United States, Israel and, in their wake, the Egyptian capitulationists recognize neither the PLO nor the Palestinians' right to have their own national state (although As-Sadat verbally swears support for the Palestinians, in reality he betrays them for the sake of Tel Aviv's interests). And so all who desire a peaceful settlement in the Near East--and this applies to the broadest strata, including the West European public--must support in every possible way the Palestinian Arab people's just cause.

As for the Soviet Union, the communique on the Yasir 'Arafat and PLO delegation's visit to the Soviet Union pointed out once again that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved through a "complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and realization of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create an independent state as well as their right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN resolutions."

The Soviet Union's consistent and principled position on a Near East settlement is gaining an increasing number of supporters both in the Near East and beyond. Since the actual outbreak of the Near East crisis, the Soviet Government has firmly advocated that the complete liquidation of the results of the 1967 Israeli aggression be the basis of a peace settlement. This position wholly and fully accords with the Arab countries. At the same time the position of the United States, Israel, and now Egypt is leading to an aggravation of the situation, since it encourages the aggressors and protects the interests of those imperialist circles seeking to transform the Near East into their oil and strategic domain.

The Baghdad-Arab summit conference's decisions fell on favorable soil prepared by the Arab people's protracted struggle for national independence. Recent events have convinced the Arab countries even more of the need to reinforce their unity in basic questions that are decisive for their destiny; this has been convincingly borne out by the specific steps they have taken. Unity is undoubtedly promoted by the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, created by a number of Arab countries including Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO. The Syrian-Iraqi Charter of Joint National Action, which provides for joint action against the consequences of the Camp David conference, including military cooperation, is also designed to serve the consolidation of unity. Relations between Iraq and Kuwait and between Jordan and the PLO are improving.

It should not be forgotten that the policy of the United States, Israel and Egypt is aimed at fueling inter-Arab contradictions, and at splitting Arab ranks in the face of the actions of imperialists and internal Arab reaction. That is why the Baghdad conference decisions, aimed at consolidating the Arab countries' anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity, acquire even greater significance for the Arab people's struggle. This unity will make it easier for the Arab states to surmount the imperialist-created obstacles.

Considering the emergence of these obstacles, the Baghdad conference adopted a number of specific decisions "for defending the Arab nations' goals and interests." In particular, they include determining the size of a pan-Arab fund for aiding the states in confrontation with Israel. This step greatly eases the economic and financial pressure brought to bear on the Near East countries by the imperialist monopolies.

The decisions of the Baghdad conference are an important step in consolidating Arab solidarity, which is an effective weapon in the Arab people's just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and capitulationism. And they are receiving full support from all progressive forces, including the socialist community, in this struggle.

ARMENIANS CALL FOR END TO TERROR CAMPAIGN IN BEIRUT

LD181535Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Yerevan, November 18, TASS--The terror campaign against Armenians, launched lately by conservative armed formations in the capital of Lebanon, has touched off a wave of protests in Soviet Armenia where the public angrily condemns the barbarous actions of the right-wing Christian forces as a result of which scores of people died in Beirut and thousands of Armenians remained homeless.

"It is with pain in the heart and deep indignation that we learned about the tragic events in Lebanon," and Amo Sagiyan, the well-known Armenian poet, writes today in the newspaper SOVETAKEN HAYASTAN. "Following the life of the Armenian community in Beirut we were glad to see that our compatriots had an opportunity of developing national culture and creating cultural values. Today, right-wing extremists profane Armenian holy places for provocative purposes, destroy monuments and terrorist Armenians.

"The Armenian writers who are devoted to humanitarian ideas condemn the fascist forces in Lebanon and demand an end to the terror campaign against Armenians."

The newspaper carries a statement made by Suren Yeremyan, the noted Armenian historian, member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia. "What is now happening in Beirut," he said, "will be a disgrace to those who fan up national strife, show total disregard for the lives of civilians and stop at nothing in pursuing their selfish ends."

The newspaper KOMMUNIST has published a letter by Sergey Ambarzumyan, member of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia and rector of Yerevan State University. The letter says in part: "We were shocked to learn that peaceful residents including aged people, women and children, fall victim to hoodlum elements. It pains us to think that thousands of Armenians have to leave their homes and seek refuge in other districts of the country.

"The Soviet Union has always held a consistent and firm position on the Middle East issue and has supported the peaceful aspirations of the Lebanese people, their striving to ensure sovereignty and independence. This policy is unanimously supported by the working people of Soviet Armenia."

Republican newspapers and news agencies receive hundreds of letters from public leaders, workers, scientists, peasants and creative intellectuals condemning the provocative actions of the right-wing Christian forces and demanding an end to the terror campaign against Armenians.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES LEBANESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD202300Y Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--Today, representatives of Soviet public marked the national holiday of the Lebanese people--the independence day.

Speakers at the meeting in the Moscow House of Friendship pointed out that the Soviet-Lebanese relations have been successfully developing over 30 years. On the Middle East problem, the Soviet Union has always stood by its consistent and firm position aimed at ensuring the national sovereignty and independence of Arab states, has supported and is supporting the peace aspirations of the Lebanese people.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD210835Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 14 November, Antoine Yazbak, Lebanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

The presentation was attended by M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Foreign Relations Department; O.A. Grinevskiy, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Department, and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and A. Yazbak, a friendly talk took place with the participation of M.P. Georgadze and G.M. Korniyenko.

ALGERIAN LIBERATION VETERANS VISIT USSR 5-13 NOV

LD201005Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Algeria"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet war veterans committee, a delegation of veterans of the Algerian national liberation struggle headed by (M.S. Abdessemed) secretary of the veterans' organization, was in the USSR 5 through 13 November.

The Algerian guests participated in the celebration marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

In addition to Moscow the guests visited the Hero-City of Kiev.

The delegation members were received at the Soviet war veterans committee. The guests described the Algerian people's achievements in building a new life and expressed thanks for the aid which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render to Algeria. The Algerian veterans stressed that important significance for the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples is laid to the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and H. Boumediene, president of Algeria and president of the Council of the Revolution.

The representatives of the Soviet war veterans committee spoke highly of the Algerian people's achievements and the important contribution which Algeria is making to the struggle for the cohesion of the Arab forces opposing the capitulationist line in solving the Near East problem.

Both sides expressed the firm conviction that the relations of friendship between the veterans of the USSR and Algeria will develop and strengthen.

MOSCOW NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF MOROCCAN CP

LD202255Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Konstantin Andreyev commentary: "The Anniversary of the Vanguard of Moroccan Workers"]

[Text] The working class, workers and representatives of progressive Moroccan people are at the moment celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Moroccan Communist Party in November 1943. It is common knowledge that the Moroccan Communist Party was organized as a result of the unification of numerous groups of communists operating within the country. The Moroccan Communist Party is activity secured the defense of the workers' interests and together with the other patriotic forces of the country proceeded in the struggle against fascism and foreign colonizers. All this secured for the Communist Party support and great trust from the working class and progressive intellectuals and peasants. In 1959, under the French protectorate in Morocco, the activity of the Moroccan Communist Party was banned. The party turned to clandestine methods in its activity and began active armed struggle for national independence.

Like other patriots, the communists made a substantial contribution to the struggle of the Moroccan people against the colonizers, and for attaining and strengthening the country's independence. After 1956 the influence of the Moroccan Communist Party among the workers increased thanks to its work among the masses which seriously troubled the feudal authorities and the national bourgeoisie. In 1960, the party was banned. In 1974 the Party of Progress and Socialism, the logical successor to the Moroccan Communist Party, became legalized. The leaders of the Party of Progress and Socialism rightly pointed out that the legalization of the party enabled the working class and all the Moroccan workers to defend more rigorously the cause of national independence, democracy and social progress.

World democratic and progressive opinion applauds the fact that the Party of Progress and Socialism, being founded on the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, consistently defends the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers movement and resolutely opposes all anticommunist and anti-Soviet manifestations. The Soviet people, who sincerely wish to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Morocco, wish all those who celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Moroccan Communist Party success in its activity for the benefit of the wide masses of workers in the name of the progress and development of the Moroccan people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S MOSCOW VISIT

Text of Kremlin Dinner Speech

ID211031Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers, at 17 November Great Kremlin Palace dinner in his honor: "Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's Speech"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Brezhnev,

Dear Comrade Kosygin,

Esteemed comrades,

First of all allow me on behalf of Ethiopia's people, who have embarked on a decisive stage of their struggle, the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and our country's progressive forces and on the basis of a sense of fraternity and international solidarity to convey greetings to our true friends: the CPSU and the Soviet people and government.

Allow me also to express profound gratitude for the cordial and warm reception extended to me and my comrades since our arrival in beautiful Moscow.

Recently, the world's progressive forces, working people and oppressed peoples widely celebrated the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was accomplished under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by that great revolutionary leader V.I. Lenin and was the first revolution of its kind in the world.

The October Revolution marked the beginning of a new chapter in mankind's history and opened the way for the destruction of the old system of exploitation and oppression and the building of a new socialist society based on justice. Recently, many colonial countries, inspired by the example of this revolution and relying on its support, have embarked on fierce struggles against imperialism and have won their independence. Many countries that have implemented a socialist revolution have already built or are currently building a socialist society.

The resolute struggle being waged in the world today by the forces of independence and socialism--a struggle that is weakening the positions of those attempting to preserve the system of exploitation and oppression and is strengthening the positions of socialism and progress--is daily exemplifying the all-conquering influence. of the October Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution which awakened the masses' creative capabilities and energy, transformed the Soviet Union into a state which has reached unprecedented heights in science, technology, the economy and culture.

During a heroic struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party, the great Soviet people were able to repel the aggression by 14 imperialist powers in the first postrevolutionary years and later the Nazi aggression which resulted in the deaths of 20 million Soviet citizens. As a result, they once again opened the way to freedom for the oppressed peoples.

The Soviet people's activity in the restoration of the ravaged economy, social and economic development and the building of the firm foundations for a communist society is a great example to the world's oppressed peoples which shows that they have a reliable bastion in your country's people. The constant strengthening of socialism's world position which testifies to the all-conquering force of the ideas of the October Socialist Revolution, inspires and encourages developing countries such as Ethiopia in which revolutions are being implemented. And so Ethiopia enthusiastically celebrates each anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Chairman,

You and the other comrades present are well aware of our problems and our successes in the 4 years of the revolution which has destroyed the feudal-bourgeois system and has placed Ethiopia on the rails of socialist ideology. And so, I think, there is no need to dwell in detail on this. I would like merely to touch on the following points relating to our revolution.

Ethiopia's working masses have sacrificed much for the victories which have been achieved. Rising in a resolute and selfless struggle under the slogan "The Revolutionary Motherland or Death," they have routed internal class enemies and chauvinist elements, rebuffed aggression from foreign reactionary forces, eliminated imperialist conspiracies and thus saved the revolution from extinction and the country from the expansionist threat.

The internationalist aid which the Soviet Union's party, government and people have given us during this fierce struggle will always be remembered by the Ethiopian people and will occupy an important place in the history of their revolution. This aid is being given to the Ethiopian people not only now when an internal and external offensive coordinated by imperialism is being mounted against our revolution but also, as history testifies, each time that imperialism has unleashed aggression against us.

In 1896 when our country was attacked by Italian imperialism, the population of Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg sent considerable assistance to Ethiopia. In 2 months a small group of Russian doctors treated 30,000 wounded Ethiopians. Russia's people expressed their joy at the defeat of Italian imperialism's aggression by the heroic Ethiopian fighters in the historic battle of Aduwa. In 1935-1941, the period when our country was occupied by fascist Italy, the Soviet Union gave Ethiopia the necessary support, especially in the old League of Nations. We firmly believe that these traditional relations will now undergo particularly active development in a revolutionary spirit.

Although the aggression unleashed against us by Somali reaction and coordinated, encouraged and supported by imperialism was defeated, lasting peace in the Horn of Africa can be insured only when Somalia's Government abandons its policy of expansionism and proves in deeds its desire to live in peace.

In the northern part of our country imperialism and the region's reactionary states are weaving a conspiracy, utilizing groups of renegades for their own purposes. Protecting our revolution against this conspiracy, the Second Liberation Army, operating in the northern part of Ethiopia, is working to save the population from enemy fire, to liberate it, to make the transition to peaceful life and to carry out restoration work.

Under conditions in which, unlike other revolutions, we have no vanguard party, the Ethiopian revolution is overcoming the difficulties I have mentioned and is achieving victories thanks to the fact that the PMAC, in an attempt to fulfill the responsible task entrusted to it by history, is succeeding in rallying the entire people on the basis of the revolutionary policy line which it has elaborated. This is a particularly historical feature of the Ethiopian revolution.

Realizing that the development of the revolutionary process can be guaranteed success only when it is directed by a vanguard working people's party, the PMAC has attempted to unite and rally Ethiopian Marxist-Leninists. As a result, the alliance of Marxist-Leninist organizations and individual Marxist-Leninists is now acquiring a clear ideological platform and we have no doubt that the elements comprising it will make the transition to the stage of complete amalgamation and will create the basis of a working people's party.

Revolutionary Ethiopia's struggle against antipopular forces is still not over and the country is still faced with long and grim trials. It inherited a whole series of socio-economic problems such as poverty, disease and hunger from the old regime.

Today, when the Ethiopian people have routed the internal and external enemies who encroached on their revolution and unity, it is necessary to place the struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism on a reliable foundation. In order to do this, it is necessary to totally liberate productive forces from feudal, imperialist production relations, to raise the level of production through persistent labor, to accelerate economic development, to overcome economic fragmentation and to place the production process on a revolutionary and collective foundation. Therefore, a national revolutionary economic campaign for the implementation of revolutionary transformations in the development sphere was recently announced.

In order to implement these revolutionary tasks it is necessary to eliminate the remnants of the bourgeois feudal system and elaborate a centralized and coordinated economic development plan. In this connection the Supreme Central Planning Council, which heads the aforementioned campaign, was created to prepare short term and long term plans to develop the activity, creative enthusiasm and cohesion among the masses.

The campaign's success demands great confidence in their forces and selflessness on the part of the working masses--the motive force in the progressive process of development--but it also demands internationalist support from socialist countries and progressive forces.

The Soviet Union has already assisted Ethiopia in developing its financial, technological and industrial spheres. And we are sure that since revolutionary Ethiopia is exerting decisive efforts at creating an economic basis to guarantee its independence, the Soviet Union will expand its cooperation with us in various economic spheres.

When revolutionary Ethiopia, having eliminated the backward economic relations inherited from the bourgeois, feudal regime, has created a progressive and stable economic base, it will make its internationalist contribution and become a reliable bulwark for the Asian, African and Latin American countries fighting oppression and exploitation. Proletarian internationalism is the basis of our revolution and of the international progressive forces' struggle, and we will implement it consistently.

The international situation is now more favorable than ever before for all who are in favor of progress, independence, peace and human equality. The maneuvers of antipopular forces are being exposed and the forces of progress and fighters for independence are strengthening their positions.

Imperialism's intrigues in southern Africa and the Near East are now more clearly visible. As--in the course of combat actions launched by fighters for national independence in southern Africa--the bastions of oppression, exploitation, racism and apartheid find themselves in an increasingly critical position, imperialism is showing its true face and giving open support to the leaders of racist and illegal regimes. We believe that the fighters of Zimbabwe and Namibia will secure victory, but it must be taken into account that they are fighting not only against racism and colonialism, but against imperialism too. That is why the world's oppressed peoples and peace-loving and progressive forces must expand their assistance to these fighters. Ethiopia, on its part, will do everything possible in this sphere.

As for the Near East, the separate agreement reached at Camp David without the participation of the PLO and other interested parties is a deal inspired by international imperialism which has made the Near East situation even more complex. Revolutionary Ethiopia opposes such steps. It supports the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to create their own state. Insuring lasting peace in the Near East demands the speedy convening of the Geneva conference with the participation of the PLO and other interested parties.

In Asia we support the struggle of the people of Democratic Yemen against imperialism and reactionary forces in the region and for the building of a society based on justice. The revolution in Afghanistan was a new victory in the anti-imperialist struggle. We support the program for building a Democratic Afghanistan and the Afghan people's struggle. The reactionary regime in Iran, which seeks to restrain revolutionary movements in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean and become the region's main force, now finds itself in a difficult position as a result of the Iranian people's uprising. Independence and socialism in Southeast Asia are widening. We are glad that after 30 years of armed struggle against French and American imperialism the Vietnamese people secured victory and are now continuing the struggle for peace and socialism.

However, the Chinese leaders, who speak of their struggle for justice, equality, peace and socialism but by their deeds undermine the worldwide revolutionary and liberation movement, strengthen all antipopular forces, encourage reactionary forces' aggressive aspirations and play a no less antipopular role than imperialism, are now waging new aggression against revolutionary Vietnam, and creating a dangerous situation in that region.

The Chinese leaders' policy and their position directed against the interests of the people of Cuba, Chile, Egypt, Sudan, Vietnam, Angola and Nicaragua arouse indignation among world progressive forces.

Revolutionary Ethiopia did not hurry to declare its position, confining itself to suppressing reactionary activity and conducting diplomatic measures. However, China, which allies itself with imperialism and arms mercenary "fifth column" murderers and separatists, has been the cause of the death of many progressive-minded people.

China directly supports reactionary forces in our region opposed to Ethiopia's interests, its revolution and its very existence. Among other things, it fully supports the intrigues of certain reactionary Red Sea states that are attempting to turn the Red Sea into an "Arab lake" and thereby create an atmopshere fraught with possible conflict.

During the period when Somali troops had seized part of our territory, China was one of 13 states that supplied Somalia with weapons and ammunition to replace those used in hostilities against the oppressed Ethiopian masses. Here it acted hand in hand with imperialism and reactionary states in the region.

That is why we condemn the reactionary Chinese leadership, which implements a policy it calls communism but which is in fact an anticommunist policy of chauvinism, expansionism and hegemonism. We support the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

Ethiopia, a founding member of the United Nations, the nonalinement movement and the OAU, respects their principles. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia share a common approach not only to questions of bilateral relations but also to international problems, and our cooperation in this sphere is expanding.

The socialist countries and peace-loving forces are exerting great efforts to direct the resources spent on the arms race to the needs of economic development and insuring people's prosperity. As a result of these efforts we have entered the stage of detente, that will be followed, we hope, by universal and complete disarmament. But this aim does not suit the capitalists' military-industrial complex which seeks to guarantee its profits by preserving the conditions of exploitation. That is why we believe that in order to insure mankind's prosperity, that is, in order to defend peace and achieve genuine disarmament, all people of good will must continue their struggl in that direction with still greater persistence.

The Ethiopian revolution promotes the further development of the traditional relations between our two countries, and for our part we will exert every effort to deepen and strengthen these relations.

In conclusion, permit me to express confidence that the people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union will continue to support our efforts to restore the economy that was undermined as a result of aggression directed against the revolution and Ethiopia's unity and as a result of internal sabotage, to resolve socioeconomic problems inherited from the bourgeois feudal regime and to build a new revolutionary Ethiopia.

Comrades:

Permit me to propose a toast to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia,

To the progress of the two countries' peoples,

To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's health,

And to the solidarity of working people throughout the world!

Text of Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

LD202210Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Socialist Ethiopia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS--The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and socialist Ethiopia believing that the further development and strengthening of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation which have come into being between them meet the basic national interests of the peoples of the two countries and serve the cause of strengthening peace and security throughout the world;

Desirous of making their corresponding contribution to the development of peaceful relations between states and fruitful international cooperation;

Determined to advance social and economic achievements of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples;

Inspired by the ideals of consistent struggle against imperialism and expansionism as well as against colonialism, racism, apartheid in all their forms and manifestations and being guided by the desire to render support to the peoples fighting for their freedom, independence and social progress;

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, including the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other;

Bearing in mind the declaration on basic principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and socialist Ethiopia of May 6, 1977 and motivated by the desire to consolidate still further these relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states and peoples, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The high contracting parties shall develop and deepen the relations of unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technical, cultural and other fields on the basis of [words indistinct] non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity (?and inviolability) of borders.

Article 2

The high contracting parties declare that they shall closely cooperate in every way in ensuring the conditions for preserving and further developing socio-economic achievements of their peoples and respect for the sovereignty of each of them over all their natural resources.

Article 3

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respects the policy pursued by socialist Ethiopia based on the purposes and principles [words indistinct] of the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned movement which constitutes an important factor in the development of international cooperation and peaceful co-existence.

Socialist Ethiopia respects the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is aimed at strengthening friendship and co-operation with all countries and peoples.

Article 4

The high contracting parties shall continue to make every effort to safeguard international peace and the security of peoples, deepen the process of international detente, extend it to all areas of the world, lend it concrete forms of mutually beneficial cooperation between states and settle international controversial issues by peaceful means without prejudice to the legitimate rights of states to defend themselves, individually or collectively, against aggression in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. They shall actively contribute to the cause of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

Article 5

The high contracting parties shall continue actively to work for the complete elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and the full implementation of the United Nations declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Article 6

The high contracting parties shall consult each other on important international questions directly involving the interests of the two countries.

Article 7

In the event of situations which constitute a threat to or a breach of international peace, the high contracting parties shall endeavour to immediately [words indistinct] with a view to coordinating their [words indistinct] in the interests of removing the threat that has arisen or restoring peace.

Article 8

The high contracting parties shall, attaching great importance to economic, trade and scientific cooperation between them, expand and deepen cooperation and the exchange of experiences in these fields. The parties shall expand all-round cooperation between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and most-favoured-nation treatment.

Article 9

The high contracting parties shall promote the further development of ties and co-operation between them in the fields of science, culture, art, literature, education, health, press, radio, cinema, television, tourism, sports and in other fields for the purpose of more profound mutual acquaintance with the life, work, experience and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 10

In the interests of ensuring the defense capability of the high contracting parties, they shall continue to co-operate in the military field.

Article 11

Each of the high contracting parties declares that it shall not enter into any alliance or participate in any alignment of states or in actions or measures directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 12

The high contracting parties declare that the provisions of the present treaty are not inconsistent with their commitments under international treaties in force and undertake not to enter into any international agreements incompatible with this treaty.

Article 13

Any questions that may arise between the high contracting parties with regard to the interpretation or application of any provision of this treaty shall be resolved on a bilateral basis in the spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding.

Article 14

This treaty shall remain in force for twenty years after its entry into force. Unless either high contracting party declares, one year prior to the expiration of the said period, its desire to terminate the treaty, it shall remain in force for the successive periods of five years until one of the high contracting parties gives, one year prior to the expiration of the current five year period, a written notice of its intention to terminate it.

Article 15

This treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Addis Ababa as early as possible. This treaty is made in two copies, each in the Russian, Amharic and English languages, the texts being equally authentic.

Done in Moscow on November 20, 1978.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — For socialist Ethiopia

L.I. Brezhnev — Mengistu Haile Mariam

Officials Present At Treaty Signing

LD201208Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The signing of a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia took place in the Great Palace of the Kremlin today.

The treaty was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and for socialist Ethiopia by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia. Those present at the signing of the treaty on the Soviet side were: Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Ryabov and Rusakov; deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers of the USSR; chairmen of USSR State Committees; and other officials.

On the Ethiopian side were: Berhanu B ye and Gesese Wolde, members of the PMAC Permanent Committee; Yehwalashet Girma, member of the PMAC Central Committee; Mengistu Gamachu, member of the PMAC; and other officials.

Meets With Ponomarev

LD201644Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A meeting took place in the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. Mengistu spoke of PMAC activities to improve the national economy, further consolidate the country's progressive forces; and mobilize the working people to fulfill the tasks of the Ethiopian revolution, and he described plans for creating public organizations and a ruling party to direct Ethiopia along the road of socialist orientation.

An exchange of opinions took place during the meeting on situation in southern Africa. The schemes of imperialist forces in that part of the continent were discussed and unanimous support was expressed for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for independence and national liberation. The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Arrives in Tashkent

LD201900Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam was met in Tashkent today by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party; and other officials.

Commentary on Relations

LD202000Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty will undoubtedly provide a reliable basis for broadening bilateral relations. That both the Soviet Union and Ethiopia want to advance their cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres has been confirmed at the Moscow talks. The Moscow talks have confirmed that relations between the two countries reflect the common interests of the socialist and developing nations. They are working jointly for the independent development of peoples, social progress and a lasting peace and against aggression and the arms race.

In this connection, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia have voiced concern over the complex situation in the Horn of Africa, in the northeast of the continent, where Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia are situated. The imperialist circles and China, which is aligned with them, are using the tension in the region for their selfish interests.

As Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out in his speech at a dinner in Moscow, China gives direct support to the reactionary forces in the Horn of Africa. These schemes jeopardize peace and stability in the region. The tension there is against the interests of the peoples that inhabit the area. For that reason, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are determined to press for the normalization of the situation in the Horn of Africa through a political settlement based on the renunciation of territorial claims, observance of the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborly relations.

The Soviet Union is convinced it is on these principles that relations between all countries should rest, both in Africa and in the rest of the world. The Soviet Union respects the right of each nation to choose its way of development independently. This point was stressed by Leonid Breahnev when he spoke at the Moscow dinner for Mengistu Haile Mariam. Both the Soviet Union and Ethiopia attach great importance to the African peoples' unity and solidarity in the struggle against imperialist interference in the affairs of the continent, aimed at undermining progressive regimes and preserving the hotbeds of colonialism and racism. What the Organization of African Unity is doing in this direction meets with full understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MADAGASCAR CELEBRATIONS

LD171713Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Mariyskiy Obkom, left for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar 14 November at the invitation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM). The delegation will participate in an extraordinary AKFM Congress and in celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the party's formation.

Arrives in Tananarive

LD201531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Tananarive, 15 November, TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Mariyskiy Obkom, arrived here today at the invitation of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM). The delegation will take part in the AKFM extraordinary Congress and the celebrations for the 20th anniversary of its formation.

SMITH POSTPONES ELECTIONS FOR 'TECHNICAL' REASONS

LD172318Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Citing technical reasons, the Smith regime in Rhodesia has postponed the transfer of power to the black majority till late April. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Significantly, the announcement came less than a week after the Smith regime celebrated the 13th anniversary of its runaway independence from Britain on the 11th November. Perhaps it is a coincidence that almost a week before the anniversary Ian Smith said in an interview that there could be no transfer of power to the black majority by the end of this year. As you probably know, the original deadline for it was the 31st December. So this time the transitional government, despite the reported frictions, has simply given in, under the pressure of Ian Smith, and rubber stamped the decision made earlier by the leader of the white minority.

For one thing, the postponement of elections in Rhodesia shows that the black leaders who team up with Ian Smith have no real power, nor do they appear to be able to modify the hard line attitude so openly demonstrated by Mr Smith. Unpleasant as the word "puppet" may sound, they are just that. Another important point in my view is that the so-called transition to majority rule, as it is understood by Ian Smith, is nothing but a smokescreen to camouflage his old rule by giving it a touch of popular representation under the watchful eye of the West, and with the whites in key positions.

Can there be genuine majority rule in Rhodesia if Ian Smith is reluctant to share power even with his own obedient stooges? It was none other but Smith himself who used to say that as long as he lives there would be no black rule in Rhodesia.

It appears that one of those technical reasons Mr Smith cites is his growing confidence that the United States and Great Britain are not as strongly opposed to his regime as they claim. Hasn't Ian Smith's recent visit to Washington been interpreted around the world as a de facto recognition of the regime? Or take the position of London: Promises of a rigid oil embargo were like piecrust, which as you know is made to be broken. Oil supplies by Shell and British Petroleum in sufficient quantities have enabled Smith to launch a number of raids against the neighboring African nations. And finally, there is perfect cohesion between Rhodesia and South Africa, the latter being Rhodesia's chief adviser on racial problems. With South Africa guarding Rhodesia's rear, and with the United States and Great Britain playing along with the regime's political tricks, Ian Smith is safe to cite technical reasons for not allowing even bogus majority rule in the country, to say nothing of genuine equality for Rhodesia's almost 7 million blacks.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GUINEA

LD182338Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the 11th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG], the recognized political vanguard of the Guinean people. Soviet communists and all the working people of the USSR, the message says, wish the congress fruitful work, and express confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the PDG and the CPSU and between the peoples of our countries will continue to grow stronger in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for national and social liberation and for peace and the security of the peoples.

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV LEAVES FOR VISIT TO NIGERIA

LD170947Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] On 13 November Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for the Federal Republic of Nigeria on an official visit at the invitation of Air Vice Marshal Isa-Doko, chief of staff of the Nigerian Air Force.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov was seen off by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov; and other Soviet generals and officers.

(B. Orlando), Nigerian charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, and Air Force Col (N.Z. Adama), defense attache, were among the send-off party.

INDIAN MP COMMENTS ON VISIT TO VIETNAM, PRC PROVOCATIONS

LD201500Y Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, November 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Chekhoni reports:

During the stay in Vietnam, the members of our delegation have seen with their own eyes real consequences of the provocative policy of Maoist China towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said prominent public leader, member of India's Parliament Bhupesh Gupta. As member of the delegation of representatives of major political parties of India, invited by the Vietnamese Government, Bhupesh Gupta visited Vietnam's areas bordering on Kampuchea.

We have seen smouldering ruins of Vietnamese villages, mothers, who lost their children, widows, orphans, mutilated people, he told the TASS correspondent. Used against them were Kampuchean divisions, equipped with Chinese-made arms, trained by Chinese instructors.

Peaceful villages were razed to the ground by rockets and heavy artillery shells.

On the territory of Vietnam there are now 150,000 refugees from Kampuchea, said the member of Parliament. They emigrated, fleeing from atrocities of Kampuchean troops in the frontier area, from the campaign of terror which has now been unleashed in Phnom Penh against all who are suspected of sympathy for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We learned from the refugees that in Kampuchea there are now 2000,000 Chinese, said Bhupesh Gupta. They are building military bases, aerodromes, strategic roads, train Kampuchean military units. Under their direct leadership Kampuchean troops in a period from 1975 to October 1978 made more than 6,000 armed provocations against Vietnam.

One cannot remain indifferent when seeing the consequences of this policy. It is exactly Peking which is primarily responsible for thousands and thousands of victims the Kampuchean people are paying with for the adventurist policy of Maoist China. The members of our delegation have become convinced that this policy carries not only grief and sufferings to Asian peoples but also imperils peace on that continent. To frustrate the process of detente, to sow the seeds of dissension and enmity between Asian peoples--this is the real aim of the Chinese foreign policy course. It is not accidental that Peking turns down all Vietnam's proposals aimed at restoration of peace in that area of the globe.

I would not be mistaken, said Bhupesh Gupta, if I say that the sympathies of the Indian people, of the whole of the peaceloving mankind are wholly and entirely on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people who, despite Peking's provocations, are engaged in peaceful creative labour.

INDOCHINA

VNA REPORTS CAMBODIAN INCURSION INTO VIETNAM

LD191317Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 19, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has reported another violation by Kampuchean troops of state frontier in the area of the southern Dong Thap Province. Having availed themselves of the difficulties, experienced by the local population in connection with the natural calamity--the flood, the aggressors intruded 10-15 kilometers deep into Vietnam's territory. They killed or heavily wounded 22 local residents, among them women, old men and children. The local armed forces of the province dealt a resolute retaliatory blow on the invaders. 15 enemy troops were destroyed, and the others retreated back to their territory.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD191435Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 19, TASS--A spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry made a strong protest to a representative of the PRC Embassy in the SRV over continuing Chinese provocations aimed at fomenting riots and disorders in the borderline areas between the two countries.

The spokesman stressed that the Chinese side has of late again been spreading rumours among ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam about the threat of war, seeking to sow fear among them and incite them to leave for China in order to concoct a new case about "suffering emigrees." Between November 11 and 14, the protest says, more than 200 ethnic Chinese from different districts of Quang Ninh Province crossed the border into China. On November 15 another group of ethnic Chinese, also on its way to China, was stopped by the Chinese side on the border in the Mongkai District, Quang Ninh Province. At the same time, the Chinese side sent into Vietnamese territory more than 60 policemen and armed hooligans dressed in civilian clothes, who began provoking Vietnamese border guards, wounding many Vietnamese. At present this group of Chinese nationals are still on the territory of Vietnam.

It is absolutely obvious, the protest underlines, that the Chinese ruling circles are intensifying a policy hostile to Vietnam, as they continue to use Chinese nationals for provoking disorders and undermining public order in the border regions, for violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and building-up tension in the region of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Vietnamese side strongly condemns the Chinese authorities' new provocations. Chinese ruling circles must end violations of the territorial integrity of a neighbouring sovereign state, and give up actions spearheaded against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LAO OFFICIAL THANKS USSR FOR PAST, PRESENT AID

LD151117Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] Vientiane, TASS--A large consignment of medical supplies and other essentials--the gift of the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Society to inhabitants of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic [LPDR] stricken by the recent flooding--has been handed over to the Lao Red Cross Society.

Accepting this gift, Khamliang Phonsena, LPDR vice minister for public health, said that the Lao people will always be grateful to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people for the assistance and support which Laos received in the years of the independence struggle and which it is receiving at the present time.

GUIDELINES FOR COOPERATION VIOLATE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

ID210831Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Bandura article: "Violating the Constitution"]

[Text] After more than 2 years work the Japanese-American coordinating committee on defense uestions has prepared "guidelines" [rukovodstvo] for collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese armed forces. Its main provisions give the Japanese-American military alliance a more aggressive orientation.

The basis of this alliance is the "security treaty," Article 5 of which envisages participation by the U.S. Armed Forces in hostilities on Japan's side only in the event of a "direct armed attack" on that country. Official Japanese doctrine assigns the Japanese Armed Forces the role of an instrument of "defense." The country's peace-loving forces and the international public have always considered the treaty's "defensive functions" nothing more than camouflage for involving Japan in the Pentagon's strategic plans. The "guidelines" elaborated by the committee eliminate any remaining doubt as to the justice of such an assessment of the treaty.

The "guidelines," which delimit the functions of the two countries' armies, assert that "defensive actions" are entrusted to the Japanese Armed Forces alone, while the U.S. Armed Forces take on actions of an offensive nature. But as SANKEI SHIMBUN, which is close to government circles, reports, the U.S. and Japanese armies, in accordance with the new document, are to undertake joint combat operations not only in the event of a "direct attack on Japan," but also "in the event of a threat of direct attack." It follows that henceforth the Japanese Army, together with the U.S. Army, is capable of striking the first blow against some third country. In other words, the threat of using military force against other states could now emanate from Japan. It is difficult to assess this shift as other than a violation of the Japanese Constitution, Article 9 of which proclaims: "The Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation, as well as the threat or use of armed force as a means of resolving international disputes."

After the appearance of the notorious "guidelines," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown visited Japan. He called on the Japanese to become more actively involved in the arms race and strengthen not only their navy and air force, but missile units too. At the same time Brown assured Tokyo that the United States will strengthen its air forces in South Korea and improve the 7th Pacific Fleet.

Thus we are faced with an activation of American-Japanese military ties. This is whipping up Tokyo's militarist ambitions, and is fraught with the danger of creating a new hotbed of tension in the Far East, consequences of which Japan itself would be the first to feel.

SUGGESTIONS OF USSR 'MANPOWER SHORTAGE' EXAMINED

LD201603Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--The USSR population census, scheduled for 1979, has already begun. It is being conducted in remote parts of the country that it will be impossible to reach in January, when the main stage of the census will begin.

This will be the sixth population census in the USSR. The previous one was in 1970. Detailed information will be gathered on the size, distribution and composition of the population, on labour resources, educational level and occupations, a TASS correspondent was told by the prominent demographer Boris Urlanis.

The USSR's population at present amounts to 262 million and grows annually by 2.2-2.4 million. The urban population is growing faster than the rural one. The country already has 17 cities with a population of more than a million each. By number of towns with a population of 100,000 and more the Soviet Union holds first place in the world.

Boris Urlanis said that the birth rate in the USSR last year amounted to 18.1. This means that 18.1 babies are born per thousand of the population. In the United States the corresponding figure is 15.3, in France--14, in Britain--11.8 and in the FRG--9.5. The process of the drastic drop of the borth rate that is being observed in Western Europe and the United States has not spread to the USSR. On the contrary, there is a trend towards a higher birth rate among women aged between 20 and 24. In 1968-1969 there were 157 births by per thousand women of that age group, while the figure in 1975-1976 was 176.7.

The population census is important also for estimating labour resources, Urlanis said. The number of people employed in the national economy is constantly growing. In 1976 there were 104 million industrial and office workers, and in 1977 there were 106 million.

In the West, where unemployment is growing, one hears sometimes about the "acute shortage" of manpower" in the USSR, Urlanis said. Indeed, because of the distant consequences of the war, in which the USSR lost 20 million people, the increment of labour resources in the 1980s will be smaller. But this does not give any reason to predict an economic crisis. Economic development rests first of all on the intensification of production, on the mechanisation and automation of production processes. This will make it possible to reduce requirements in labour and bring closer the time when the entire increment of industrial output will be achieved exclusively through higher labour productivity.

Other reserves also exist. The USSR has one of the lowest retirement ages in the world--55 years for women and 60 years for men. Most retiring persons retain their ability to work. Under existing legislation representatives of many trades can, if they so wish, continue to work after reaching retirement age and receive both pensions and wages.

NEW BREZHNEV BOOK HAILED AS 'MAJOR EVENT' IN COUNTRY'S LIFE

LD210726Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tasks arising from the points in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" were discussed at a Kazakhstan party aktiv meeting in Alma-Ata today. Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

"The Virgin Lands," the speaker said, is a major event in the political, public, spiritual and cultural life of the country. It depicts with extreme depth and realism an impressive picture of a nationwide exploit and clearly shows the party's creative work and the Soviet people's greatness of spirit. The book is not only an emotional account of the conquest of the virgin lands, but a richly endowed treasurehouse of the experience of the party's organizational and ideological work. The people of Kazakhstan are proud that in the unforgettable years of development of the virgin and unused lands, the republic's party organization was headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding political and state figure.

It was noted at the meeting that the transformation of the virgin steppes, the rapid development of Kazakhstan's productive forces and the growth of its economy, science and culture are a result of the immense efforts of the Leninist party, and the joint efforts of all the peoples of our country. In a quarter of a century, profound qualitative changes have occurred in all branches of the republic's national economy and its multifaceted industry has advanced confidently. In the current 5-year plan, Kazakh farmers have twice sent more than 1 billion puds of grain to the country's procurement points. Stockbreeding has been further developed. The party's social program is being successfully implemented. The material well-being of the working people is growing. The development of the Kazakh virgin lands is a vivid example of the consistently implemented principle of the party: "All in the name of man for the benefit of man".

Those who spoke, many of whom were participants in the epic of the virgin lands development, stressed that the publication of Comrade Brezhnev's reminiscences "The Virgin Lands" has produced a fresh burst of creative energy and inspiration. In discussing the past, this book, like "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth", also applies to the present and future. It teaches one how to live, fight and triumph in a Leninist manner. The participants in the meeting gave the assurance that the working people of Kazakhstan will fight with ever more energy and persistence to implement the decisions of the party's 25th congress, the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the current 5-year plan.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, MINISTER NAMED IN GEROGIA

LD171539 [Editorial Report ID] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 November 1978 front-pages a 13 November 1978 Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "appointing Comrade A.O. Movsesyan Georgian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry." The newspaper accompanies the decree with a 300-word summary of Movsesyan's prior career. Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 November 1978 publishes on page 4 two Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 2 November appointing Elgudzha Samuilovich Magradze chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and Aleksandr Ilich Buadze chairman of the Georgian Gossnab. The newspaper also carries on page 6 a report that the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that A.D. Chikvaidze be released from the duties of chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade in connection with enrolling as a student at the higher diplomatic academy.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO BE HELD 18 DECEMBER

AU200958Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to convene the ninth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation on 18 December 1978 in Kiev.

DEATHS OF TADZHIK, GEORGIAN OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD200951Y [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 November 1978 publishes on page 5 the 400-word obituary of Davlyat Gadoyev, secretary of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium, who reportedly "died in his 57th year on 8 November 1978 after a serious illness." He was born in Voseyskiy Rayon in 1921.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 November 1978 frontpages a message which states: "The Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers report with deep sorrow that Ippokrat Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Georgian CP Central Auditing Commission, chairman of the Georgian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and deputy of the Georgian Supreme Soviet, died suddenly 8 November 1978 in his 62d year and present their condolences to the deceased's family." Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 November publishes on page 3 the 900-word obituary of I.A. Shevardnadze.

ARMENIA'S KAFANSKIY RAYKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD171503Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 November 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Kafanskiy Raykom plenum has been held to consider an organizational question.

The plenum relieved R.A. Minasyan of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his appointment to other work. The plenum elected A.A. Akopyan raykom first secretary. The plenum elected R.S. Gonyan raykom secretary.

G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

BRIEFS

KRYMSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A Krymskiy Obkom plenum on 14 November discussed the results of the accountability and election campaign in the oblast's party organizations and the tasks to prepare for and carry out in an organized manner city, rayon and oblast party conferences. A report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary Makarenko. The plenum also discussed the tasks of party organizations in improving the work of health service and resort establishments, arising from the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Oblispolkom Chairman Chemodurov delivered a report on the issue. The plenum examined an organizational issue. In connection with his transfer to another job, the plenum relived Comrade Solodovnik of the duties of obkom second secretary and Bureau member. Comrade Roshchupkin, hitherto obkom secretary, was elected obkom second secretary. The plenum elected Comrade Bagrov, hitherto chief of the obkom Department for Science and Educational Institutions, as obkom secretary. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU]

LITERARY CONFERENCE IN NIKOLAYEV--An all-union scientific theoretical conference on problems of the artistic presentation of the socialist way of life in Soviet multinational literature ended in Nikolayev today. Devoted to the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia, the conference was attended and addressed by scientists from Moscow, the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU]

RESOLUTION ON HIGHER OUTPUT, QUALITY OF CHILDREN'S GOODS

LD210855Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 Mornings Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures to Increase Production of Goods for Children, Raise Their Quality and Improve Trade in These Goods."

The resolution points out that the state's constant concern for motherhood and child protection, and for children's education and upbringing, creates favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the rising generation. An important place in resolving these tasks is occupied by questions of more fully satisfying the population's requirements for diverse goods for children.

During the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans there has been a considerable increase in the production of many goods for children and an appreciable improvement in their range and quality. Production of a number of articles which were not manufactured before has been organized. The state maintains low prices for children's clothes, footwear, furniture, bicycles and other goods--which is of great social significance. The Soviet people's requirements for smart children's clothes and for various articles for study, technical and artistic creativity and sports are being met increasingly fully every year.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the level attained in the production of a number of articles in the children's range does not meet the population's increased requirements. The trade still has a shortage of individual types of winter and summer clothes, warm footwear, baby carriages of improved designs, bicycles, furniture, school and sports equipment and certain other goods for children. Individual ministries regularly fail to fulfill the set targets for production of children's goods and allow production of articles in demand to be reduced and sometimes even ended.

Full use is not being made of the potential of heavy and local industry and consumer services enterprises to expand production of necessary goods.

Many complaints are made against the quality of a number of children's articles, and their external finish and packaging do not always accord with the demands being made.

Planning organs and trading organizations still do not have the necessary influence on increasing the production volume of children's goods in increased demand. There are substantial shortcomings in the economic encouragement of production of these articles and in providing enterprises with the necessary raw materials and supplies. Specialization in the production of children's goods is being carried out slowly.

The USSR Trade Ministry, Tsentrosoyuz and their local organs do not show proper concern to improve trade in children's goods, to develop a specialized trade network, to further strengthen businesslike cooperation with industry, or to improve forecasts of the demand for these articles.

Party and soviet organs of individual union republics, krays and oblasts have relaxed exactingness toward the leaders of industrial enterprises and trading organizations for their fulfillment of targets for expanding production of children's goods in and improving the organization of trade in them.

Attaching great significance to improving the population's supply of goods for children, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers obliged USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to examine questions connected with the production of children's goods and to implement practical measures to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans and targets and further increase production of articles in short supply, making fuller use for these purposes of the production and raw material resources of enterprises of the light, local, timber and wood-processing and chemical industries, machinebuilding and other sectors of the national economy; to formulate and implement measures to increase production of children's goods in 1979-1985 as a result of production specialization, technical reequipment, making the maximum use of existing production capacities, and creating new ones to insure fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's requirements for children's clothes, footwear, cultural and domestic items and other articles.

The USSR Gosplan is entrusted, as of 1979, with providing in plans for the necessary capital investments to be allocated to the appropriate USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for these purposes, as well as with setting them targets for the production of children's goods in increased public demand.

The resolution stresses that the fundamental improvement of the range and quality of children's goods and the achievement of high technical and esthetic standards are an important task of ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of ministry and department collegiums and apparatus specialists, enterprise leaders, and engineering and technical personnel regarding the solution of these questions. The standard of research and design organizations' work to create high-quality children's goods must be raised, insuring that the necessary cadres are trained for this, and these organizations' production base must be strengthened. Competitions for children's goods must be held regularly, with the best of them subsequently to be mass produced.

The ministries of the light, automotive, aviation and timber and wood-processing industries must take measures to further renew the range and improve the quality and outward appearance of children's clothing and footwear, bicycles, baby carriages and furniture. Ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers must insure a considerable expansion in the production of various toys, articles of technical creativity and games with sporting purposes and collective uses, bearing in mind the enhancement of their role in the child's comprehensive development and in introducing him to labor. It is necessary to increase production of certain types of school and writing materials, sporting goods, personal hygiene and child-care articles which are in short supply in trade.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Public Health are recommended to elaborate appropriate pedagogical and medical requirements for the designs and patterns of children's goods.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed along with the USSR ministries and departments concerned to implement measures to further improve the planning and provision of economic incentives for the production of children's goods and to intensify the responsibility of production associations (enterprises) and trade organizations for the fulfillment of contractual commitments.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrosoyuz and the union republic councils of ministers are instructed to take measures to improve the organization of trade in children's goods, paying particular attention to further developing the network of supermarkets of the "Children's World" type and specialized stores selling these goods which provide the maximum conveniences for customers, organizing in large trade enterprises mother and child rooms, textile cutting tables, fitting and minor alteration of sewn goods, acceptance of purchases for storage, home delivery of large goods and other types of services. The forecasting of consumer demand for children's goods must be improved.

The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms must raise the standard of organization work to mobilize industrial and trade enterprise collectives to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the production of children's goods and also to seek out reserves for increasing production and improving the quality and range of these goods and improving the trade in them. It is necessary to disseminate more actively leading experience of socialist competition to raise the efficiency and quality of work and to insure exemplary service for customers.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS ON SARATOV CHEMICAL PLANT OPENING

LD201029Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the construction workers, assembly workers, operators, machine builders, planners and all participants in the creation of the complex to produce acrylonitrile at the Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Nitron Production Association in Saratov:

Dear Comrades:

I cordially congratulate you on a remarkable labor achievement--the completion of the construction and ahead-of-schedule opening of the main capacity of our country's biggest complex for the production of acrylonitrile--a most valuable chemical raw material for the manufacture of artificial wool and a wide range of high quality consumer goods, plastics and other important products.

This is the result of efficient organization of the construction process under the conditions of an operating enterprise, the maximum coordination of construction, assembly, startup and adjustment work, concentration of the work force, specialists and material resources in decisive sectors and the widespread use of leading experience.

The high quality of construction and assembly work, the prompt training of skilled cadres and complete staffing of the new facility and the cadres' active participation in startup and adjustment work have made it possible to achieve the planned production level 1 month after construction was completed. It is worthy of special approval that your collectives did not rest on their laurels but decided to attain all technical and economic production indicators in half the scheduled time and thereby respond in practical terms to the party's appeal to insure an increase in social production efficiency and in the quality of all work.

I am sure that the Saratovskaya Oblast party organization's rich experience in mobilizing the collectives of construction and chemical workers for the accelerated construction and ahead-of-schedule startup of production capacities will be widely used in the national economy and will contribute to the successful fulfillment of tasks set by the party in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TU OFFICIAL ASSAILS COAL INDUSTRY FAILURES TO MEET TARGETS

LD201427Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Ye. Yefremenko, chairman of the Coal Industry Workers Union Central Committee: "More Coal for the Country"]

[Excerpts] In worker and employee collectives in mines and open-cut workings, on construction sites and in coal industry organizations, as at enterprises in all sectors of the country's national economy, labor enthusiasm prompted by the 61st anniversary of Great October is high.

Above-plan output at the Donetskugol, Ukrzapadugol, Vostsibugol, Tulaugol, Rostovugol, Gukovugol, Intaugol, and many other production associations runs into hundreds of thousands of tons of coal. Estonian and Leningrad miners have mined 1 million tons of shale above the plan.

Trade union organizations are widely disseminating the celebrated Kuzbass mine team leaders' initiative: "Thrift is a law for all!" The innovators' movement for ahead-of-schedule plan fulfillment for the fourth quarter and the year as a whole is spreading throughout the coal industry.

At the same time, not all labor collectives are coping with their pledges. Due to unsatisfactory work in a number of production associations, for the first time in many years the coal industry is not coping with the state target for solid fuel extraction. The party's Central Committee and the government have set the coal industry the task of eliminating operational shortcomings in the very near future and achieving the speediest liquidation of the lag that has been allowed to develop and the unconditional fulfillment of coal mining targets.

Conscious of the full extent of their responsibility to the country, on the eve of the holiday this sector's working people held workers meetings and trade union and economic aktiv meetings at enterprises in all coal fields. More than 12,000 people submitted businesslike and specific proposals for improving work in mines and open-cut workings.

The working people's proposals and criticisms were the subject of detailed discussion at an AUCCTU Presidium session and Trade Union Central Committee plenum, which outlined specific measures to improve the organizational work of territorial, mine and site committees of the Coal Industry Workers Union, and instructed them to insure full implementation of workers' and employees' proposals and the elimination of the shortcomings they pointed out.

As the working people's statement demonstrated, chief among the shortcomings are gross deviations from coal mining engineering technology tolerated by some mine and association leaders. The volume of preparatory work carried out at associations like the Leninskugol, Kizelugol, Karagandaugol and Sverdlovantratsit is decreasing annually. They are failing to fulfill long-term development plans, which are frequently altered arbitrarily and adjusted only to the plan for the current month or quarter.

Another, no less important cause of backwardness is the insufficiently efficient use of mining technology. It has been noted at meetings that the relevant services of the Krasnoarmeyskugol, Torezantratsit, Shakhterskantratsit and Yuzhkuzbassugol production associations are not flexible enough in maneuvering mechanized complexes and "wear them out" in longwalls whose mining and geological conditions and parameters do not accord with the specified characteristics of highly productive and expensive machinery. [paragraph continues]

This is further exacerbated by frequent violations of the schedules for regular preventive repair work and for installing and dismantling equipment. This leads to premature obsolescene, and therefore also to a great waste of working time due to frequent halts as a result of breakdowns and to the nonfulfillment of coal mining plans.

Instead of eliminating such shortcomings and improving labor organization, leaders and production and technical services of individual associations, as workers themselves have rightly observed, try with the tacit consent of trade union committees to make up for lost time by violating established schedules, understating plans for coal extraction by backward mines, and unjustifiably setting additional plan tragets for others.

The AUCCTU Presidium has made it incumbent on the Trade Union Central Committee and all the trade union's committees to raise the standard of their organizational work in further developing competition for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges for the extraction, processing and transportation of solid fuel and for increasing labor productivity, accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, using mining machinery more efficiently, and for the on-schedule commissioning and assimilation of new production capacities and the strict observance of the policy of thrift. Trade union committees must insure still wider participation by the sector's workers and employees in production management and disseminating leading experience and valuable initiatives and innovations, devoting maximum attention here to a further increase in the number of "thousanders"--sectors and teams which obtain 1,000 tons and more of coal per day from a single coal face, and 500,000 tons per year.

The tasks facing economic organs and trade union committees of coal industry enterprises are crucial. Economic organs and trade union committees must obtain the greatest possible reduction in the number of lagging collectives. The labor finish to the third year of the 5-year plan must be the basis for successful work by the coal industry next year and in the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

DEVELOPMENT OF TIMANO-PECHORSKIY PRODUCTION COMPLEX VIEWED

LD201145Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47 Signed to Press 13 Nov 78 p 10 LD

[Article by V. Zhdanovich, sector chief at the USSR Gosplan Council for the Study of Productive Forces: "The Timano-Pechorskiy Complex"]

[Text] The Timano-Pechorskiy territorial production complex is being formed on the vast expanses immediately adjacent to the Arctic Ocean in the northeastern part of Komi ASSR and the Nentskiy Autonomous Okrug in Arkhangelskaya Oblast. The formation of this complex is dictated by the favorable combination of high quality natural resources relatively close to the country's main industrial centers. The concentration of oil, gas, bituminous coal, timber, titanium and bauxite ores as well as limestone suitable for production purposes is making it possible to create a new fuel, energy and raw material base for the European part of the Soviet Union.

It is expedient to create this base precisely as a unified complex of interconnected national economic sectors--industry, agriculture, transport and services. The clustering of enterprises, taking into account the requirements of urban construction, insuring a supply of manpower, and environmental protection, makes it possible to carry this out with lower expenditure than if individual uncoordinated enterprises of similar capacity were to be sited in this region.

The basis of the Timano-Pechorskiy complex is the raw materials extraction sector of industry. Agriculture, transport and services are also being developed. Under the difficult weather and climatic conditions of the north the agricultural enterprises are specializing the production of whole milk, fresh meat, potatoes and vegetables (mainly grown under glass).

In industrial production, a decisive place is occupied by enterprises in the fuel sectors--the coal, oil, and gas industries--whose production is largely shipped outside the complex and is only partially processed on site. The timber, logging, and woodworking industries also figure among the production specialization sectors.

In 1977 19.6 billion cubic meters of gas, 14.5 million tons of oil (including condensate), and 26.7 million tons of coal were extracted on the complex's territory. In 1980, in accordance with the main directions of the country's national economic development for the 10th 5-Year Plan period, it is planned to increase oil extraction to approximately 25 million tons and gas extraction to 22 billion cubic meters. Coal extraction will increase considerably.

The increase in oil extraction--and also natural gas in the longer term--will occur mainly through development of the northern deposits such as the Usinskoye and Vozeyskoye deposits, where more than 6 millions tons of oil were already being extracted in 1977 and it is planned to obtain 18 million tons by 1980. Major new coal mines are being sunk on the complex's territory and existing ones are being modernized. To improve the quality of the coal, enriching factories will be built at Vorkuta and Inta. The first is to be commissioned during the current 5-year plan period.

In the long term it is planned to increase the capacity of the oil and gas refineries and build new ones. The building of a gas refinery at Usinsk, in particular, will make it possible to make comprehensive use of millions of cubic meters of casing head gas. The broad utilization of titanium and bauxite ores is envisaged. Design plans are being drawn up for a large mining and enriching complex at the Yarega titanium ore deposits. Its product--titanium concentrate--will be the basis for the production of high quality titanium dioxide by the chlorination process, for use as a pigment. The organization of bauxite extraction and also possibly the organization of aluminum oxide production is very promising. The strip of deposits containing bauxite stretches from the upper reaches of the Vychegda River to Indiga Bay on the Arctic Ocean coast.

The development of other nonferrous metallurgy sectors on the complex's territory in the future is not ruled out either. Show the existence of copper, copper and nickel, and lead and zinc ores in the northern and polar Urals, and also antimony and rare metals in the central and northern Timan Mountains.

All timber resources are conducive to the development of timber procurement and woodworking and the improvement of industrial timber production. It is planned to produce lumber, fiberboard and chipboard, joinery and construction articles and furniture. In order to use the waste and timber of little value, a hydrolysis unit is being set up, in addition to the manufacture of wood board, and the production of wood chips is being developed for the needs of the nearby Syktyvkar industrial timber complex.

The current 5-year plan will see the commissioning of the first units at the Pechora GRES with a planned capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts. The construction of power transmission lines, construction and repair centers and construction materials industry enterprises continues. Housing, municipal, and cultural and consumer services construction is taking place. The working people of the Main Administration for the Construction of Oil and Gas Fields in the Komi ASSR will receive 450,000 square meters of well-appointed housing.

Transportation has an important part to play in the development of the complex. The creation of a unified transportation network and uninterrupted transportation services, regardless of the season and the difficult northern conditions, guarantee stable production relations within the complex. A railraod will soon be completed running 110 km from Synya station to Usinsk. The navigable channels of the Pechora River and a number of tributaries are being deepened and preparations are being made to construct new river ports and modernize existing ones.

The territorial-economic structure of the complex is a system of industrial centers based at Ukhta, Vorkuta, Inta, Pechora, Naryan-Mar and other places. The growth of populated centers is indicative. For example, on the banks of the Usa River the once small settlement of Usinsk, which grew up alongside the oilfield, will soon become a city populated by many thousands. A large gas processing plant is being constructed here, building is taking place at the nearby oil deposits, a complex automatic system for the collection, preparation and shipment of the oil is being installed, the buildings of the future river port are going up and a local construction base is being created.

In the future the development of the complex will involve the further movement of industrial enterprises and the infrastructure northward, where the difficult polar weather conditions will have to be dealt with: permafrost, low temperatures, swampy and flooded ground. Therefore special construction materials, suitable systems of machinery and mechanisms, special methods of laying pipelines and new techniques of exploiting oil and gas wells are being developed and tested.

Despite the severe climatic conditions the complex's leading collectives are setting examples of shockwork. Socialist pledges to fulfill plan targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution have been honorably kept by the 11th extraction sector of the Vorkutaugol Association's Severnaya mine, the 6th heading sector of the Intaugol Association's Kapitalnaya mine, and the Komsomol youth drilling team led by S. Melekhin of the Komineft Association's Usinsk drilling trust.

The formation of the Timano-Pechorskiy complex is a long process which will take several 5-year periods. However, we believe that a problem already exists and efficiency of regional production will largely depend on its solution. We are referring to the unified planning of the complex's development as an integral whole. The development of the production and social infrastructure in accordance with a unified plan, taking into account the requirements of ministries and departments and making rational use of their resources and possibilities, is a very important condition of the complex's efficiency.

The unified leadership of the large regional economy will be of great national economic benefit and will make it possible to avoid many losses and to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions more successfully.

BRIEFS

DALVOSTUGOL COAL PLAN--The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has confirmed the plan for development of mining work in the Raychikhinsk coal basin in 1979. The Dalvostugol Association will excavate 13.8 million tons of coal in the fourth year of the 5-year plan period. It is planned to place 107 million cubic meters of rock material in dumps or 3 million cubic meters more than in 1978. This will be achieved through efficient use of equipment and by putting a new 15-(?cubic-meter) excavator in operation. [Text] [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW]